FOR LONDON.—The BOLTON, A. 1 *Adam Young*, Commander, 541 ns Register, will sail on the 25th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. EMMINGTON and Co.—Bombay, 6th April 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. —The fast sailing Barque "EA-LT" *N. Burtsal*, Commander—expected ily to arrive from "*Curachee*."—Apply to *rith and Co.*

Bombay, 5th April, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. U. ELLIS has been admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which will from this date, be conducted under the Firm of PARRY and Co.

PARRY DARE AND Co.

Madras, March 22d 1839.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE:
Seized by virtue of a Writ of FIERI FACIAS at the suit of ATMARAM BALLAJEE.... } *Plaintiff.*

*vs.*

ANNA MARIA LEMOREY deceased, at the time of her death in the hands of MARGARET CAMPBELL deceased, and which have since come to the hands of MARY ANNE CHARLTON and THOMAS HOWELL, Executrix & Executor of the said MARGARET CAMPBELL deceased, to be administered..... } *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 10th Instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcery, on the premises, the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant of in and to, two Bungalows, Assessed Nos. 62 & 63, two Cookrooms, and one Stable, all covered with Tiles, with their appurtenances, together with the Compounds in which they stand, situate at Colabah, being the first two Bungalows on the left hand side of the road, after crossing the Velard.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th April, 1839.

શ્રી•ખુમબજી•ની•જુદીફ્રેટરની•થ્રુ પરીમ ફ્રોરટમોથી

પલી•શાહડ

શરીરનુ•વેચાણ

કરિી•ફ્રેશીઅશનાં•ફોર્ક્રમ•નાંમાંની•ખુબી

થ્રી•આતમારાંમ•બાલાજીની•કરીઆદીમો•

જપત•કરેલુંછે•તે•કરીઆદી•કરનાર *

આનાં•મેરીઆ•લીમોરી•મરનારની•મર

તી•વેલાઈ•મારગારેટ•ફ્રેંમાપબેલનાં•હાથમો

હતી•અને•તેઆરપછે•તેહનાં•મરણ•પાંમેઆ

થી•મેરીઆંન•ચારલટંન•તથા•થોંમશ•હાવલ•

ઉપર•કરેલી•મરનાર•મારગારેટ•ફ્રેંમાપબેલ

નાં•વકીલ•તથા•વકીલાટણનાં•હાથમો•આવી

તે•કરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•દેનાર *

ખબર•હીંમાથી•આપીદિય•ફે•તારીખ ૧૦

મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંની•બુધવારને•દીને•પા

છલા•પોહરનાં• ૪ કલાકે•બંહાં•મીલકતકે•

તાંહાંજ•ઉપર•કરેલો•કરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•

દેનારનો•હક•તથા•કલાહો•તથા•લાલ•શ્રી

ફ્રોલાબામોનાં•બેઈ•બંગલા•આશાશમેનટનાં•નં

બર ૬૨ તથા ૬૩ વાલા•તથા•બેઈ•બાવરચી

ખાંનાં•તથા•એક•તબેલો•ફ્રે•એ•શધલું•નલી

આંથી•ઢાંકેલુંછે•અને•વીલારડ•મેલેઆ•પછે

નાં•રશતા•પરથી•ડાબી•બાજુ•પરનાં•પેહેલા

બેઈ•બંગલા•જેછે•તેહમો•પોહોચેછે•તે•જહેર

લીલાહુ•કરીને•વેચશે *

વેચાણ•ની•બોલી•તથા•વીગતવાર•શરીર

નીં•આરીશમો•પુછેઆથી•આલુમ•પડશે *

ખુમબજી•ની•શરીરની જે—એલ—જંનશંન• આરીશ•તા• ૫ મી• શરીર એપરેલ ૧૮૩૯ * }

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received and exposed for sale on Commission, a most elegant assortment of 8, 4 and 3 lights Sinobra Chandeliers, both bronzed and lacquered, Wall Shades, Hanging and Table Lamps with Drops, two beautiful Candelabras on massive brass stands, Bronze Ink Stands, Paper Weights and Bells.

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. can confidently call attention to the above, as not having been surpassed in elegance by any articles of the kind lately received in Bombay.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on Commission the following Vehicles.

A stylish Pylanthum, built by HALE AND Co. Margaret street Cavendesh square, with double Harness Complete.

A superior Buggy, built by VARTY AND WILSON of well seasoned wood expressly for the climate, with hood, harness &c.

A Bengal built Shigram.

A Country built Phaeton.

And a variety of other carriages.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 15th Instant at their Rooms an Extensive Collection of Valuable Books, Catalogues of which will be published.—Bombay, 6th. April 1839.

# BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 6 APRIL, 1839. No. 3227.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day Saturday the 6th Instant *Blackwell Cursetjee & Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned viz. an Invoice of Black and White Beaver Hats, a quantity of coarse Canvas, Pieces of unbleached Madapollams, Glass Ware—large and small Looking Glasses, Chinese Garden Seats, Chinese table Fountains and Temples, an excellent double barrelled Gun by "*Manton*" a quantity of very handsome of Jewellry consisting of Rings, Ear-rings, Necklaces, Breast pins and Brooches, and two filligree worked Hair Watch Guards--a quantity of Parsees Common Turbans, a few dozen rejected Bottled Fruits, Books, some very pretty specimens of preserved Birds, Household furniture and sundries.

AT 1 P. M.

To close an account a quantity of Champagne and Claret and.

AT. 2 P. M.

A Buggy with Harness, a strong Grey Galloway, and any Carriages or cattle that may offer.—Bombay, 6th April 1839,

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday the 8th Instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Custom House Bunder, the undermentioned, imported per Ship "*Victoria*."

S.—42 Bales of Tobacco.

S.

D.—23 do. do.

TERMS CASH, and the Lots to be cleared immediately.—Bombay, 6th April, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 16th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Nesbit Lane (nearly opposite the Stables of *Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoye Esq.*) the Household property and Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. recently belonging to the late NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ, Esq.

ALSO,

An excellent open Carriage with Horse and Harness, a Shigram, a double bodied Phaeton and a strong Shigram Horse with Harness.

AND AT 4 P. M.

The Dwelling House and Compound (*if not previously disposed of by Private Contract*)

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from the 12th instant.—Bombay, 6th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A spacious and lofty temporary Bungalow, which can be erected or removed with very little trouble—it is almost exclusively formed of Teak timber and the principal apartments wholly pannelled with that Wood, to fit in grooves—from the dimensions, underneath detailed, it is admirably adapted for a Mess House or even for Officers Quarters for either of the Corps with the Scinde Reserve Force during the approaching monsoon, and the Stabling and capacious out houses would afford ample shelter for domestics.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dining Hall | length | 47 | breadth 35 |
| Sitting Room | „ | 44 | „ 22 |
| Breakfast ditto | „ | 44 | „ 19½ |
| Bed Room.....No. 1 | „ | 44 | „ 19½ |
| Do. do. No. 2 detached | „ | 54 | „ 22 |
| Do. do. No. 3 | do. „ | 17 | „ 13 |
| Veranda to No. 2 Bed Room | „ | 64 | „ 10 |
| Verandah to No. 3 Bed Room 25ft. by 6 all round. | | | |

The extent of the Dressing Rooms, Bathing Rooms and Godowns are in proportion.

PRICE.....Rs 4000.

Application to be made to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.

With whom a plan may be seen.—Bombay, 6th April, 1839.

THE Undersigned have for Sale "On Commission."

| | |
|---|---|
| A Pair of beautiful filigree worked Gold Bangles set with Pearl Rosettes.....Price Rs. | 220 |
| A Lady's open faced double cased gold Watch made by "Newton" London, Horizontal Capp'd and jewelled.....Price Rs. | 150 |
| A double barrelled Gun by "*Mortimer*" in case Complete.....Rs. | 400 |
| A Patent Cylinder five barrelled Gun, by "*Collier*," in case.....Rs. | 300 |

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.

B. C. and Co. have received numerous Books for Sale "On Commission" amongst which are several works by modern authors.

Bombay, 6th April 1839.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Bungalow Eligibly situated at Poona, in the vicinity of the lines recently vacated by H. M. 6th Regt., the same contains a spacious Hall, a Sitting Room, and Bed Room, a Bathing and Dressing Room, with a detached Bungalow and Stabling for eight horses---there is also a fine Garden and a Well adjoining Price Rupees 1000.

Or if taken for six months Rs. 25 per month—Application to be made to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.—Bombay 6th April 1839.

MUSSOORIE HOTEL, Cards containing all particulars can be had on Application to MR. WEBB.---Mussooree, 1st March, 1839.

TO BE LET, a House No. 3 in Rutherfield Street.

Do. in Matoonga.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, 6th April, 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned

Choice, Old London Particular, Madeira from Murdoch Shortridge & Co.. per pipe Rs. 700
Superior "Malmsey" pr. quarter Cask..... „ 200
Madeira, of Superior quality in Bottle per doz.. „ 24
Champagne.....do.. „ 45
French Clarets "Lafitte" and "La Rose" do.. „ 20
Paulliar Medoc.....do.. „ 15
Chateau Margaux.....do.. „ 15
Vin de Grave.....do.. „ 15
Haut Sauterne.....do.. „ 18
Carbonells 2nd Growth Claret.....do.. „ 28

Also

Pale, Brown, and medium colour'd Sherry in Wood and Bottle—Hollands Gin, Old Tom, Liquears in great variety, Brandy in wood & Bottle, Jamaica Rum, Highland Whiskey &c. &c. &c.

FRITH &Co,

Nesbit Lane, April 6th 1839.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Messrs. *Frith and Co.*, have recently received a Superior Batch, which they can recommend. —Price per Dozen 45 Rs.

Nesbit Lane, April, 6th 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW Tickets and Shares in the First Class of the above Lottery are for Sale at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, DANTRA'S, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., at the following Prices, viz. :—

Whole Ticket, at Rupees 41 each.
Half....Ditto.....do.. 20½ „
Quarter..Ditto.....do.. 10¼ „

TERMS CASH.

A FOURTH CLUB ON 21 TICKETS OF THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to acquaint the public that he has made a fourth Club of 21 Tickets of the First Class of the above Lottery, divided into 50 shares, each at Rupees 18 on the same terms and conditions as the second Club, as published in the Bombay Courier of 16th ultimo, and in the Bombay Gazette of 20th ultimo.—Bombay 6th April, 1839.

A THIRD CLUB OF 15 TICKETS IN THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHND & Co. Beg to acquaint the public, that they have made a Third Club of Fifteen Tickets of the 1st Class of the above Lottery, divided into (50) fifty Shares, each at Rupees (13) Thirteen, on the same terms and conditions as the first Club, as published in the Bombay *Courier* under date the 9th March 1839.—Bombay, 6th April, 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the first Class are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHND AND Co's, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees 41 each.
Half Do. at „ .. 20½ „
Quarter Do. at „ .. 10½ „

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing of the First Class will take place on the 10th April.—Bombay, 6th April 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—Courier Office, 6th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 6th April 1839.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that *Shaw Bhanabhoy Anoopram*, having contracted to sell to *Jevanjee Yadowjee*, all that piece or Parcel of Land or Oart, with the Messuage Tenement or Bungalow Stable and Gardiners House, together with the surrounding walls, and all Cocoanut and other Trees standing and and growing thereon, consisting of four Wheels situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at or near Gaodavy, and called or known by the name of Dhunwaddy, and in the neighbourhood of the Oart belonging to *Yecknath Ragoba*, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under (No. ) Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage or inheritable right thereon or otherwise are requested to make known the same to Messrs MORGAN AND ARMITAGE Attornies for the said purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he she or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 5th April 1839.

ह्या पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळविलें आ हे कीं शा भाणाभाई अनुपराम याणे जीवनजी यादवजी यास वाडि १ बना म धनोडी मुंबई मध्यें कित्याबाहेर गां व देवि जवळ येकनाथ राघोबा याचे वाडि सेजारि चौहुराढाचो आहे व त्या जवर कालेक्टर साहेबाचा पेनस टाक सचा नंबर आहे तिची अवघी जमिन व त्यातील बंगला व तबीला व बाउब ळाचे घर व त्याचे आसपास भिंतो व त्यातील नारळाचि झाडें व गैरे सवीसु द्धां विकत देण्याचा करार केलाआहे त्यास त्यावर कोणाचा गाहाणपाणाचा कींवा वारसदारिचा व गैरे दावा अस ल्यास तें वर्तमान त्याणे आजपासुन चौ दा दिवसांत त्या खरीद दाराचे वकील मिस्तर मार्गिन व आर्मिटेज साहेब आ हेत त्यास कळवावें ते न केल्यास त्याचा तिचा कींवा त्यांचा दावा रद होईल ता. ५ वा आप्रील सन्न १८३९.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 28th March* 1839.

No. 185.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Brevet Captain D. Archer, of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Asseerghur, during the period the Regiment he belongs to may garrison that Fortress, or until further orders.

Captain J. Mellor, of the 20th Regt. Mad. N. I. to act as Fort Adjutant at Asserghur, from the departure of Lieut. Haselwood, 3rd Regt. N. I. until the arrival of Brevet Captain Archer.

No. 186.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, Invalid Establishment, Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C. B. 18th Regt. N. I., Brevet Capt. E. H. Hart, 19th Regt. N. I.—Dated of arrival at Bombay. 20th March 1839.

*Bombay Castle, 29th March* 1839.

No. 187. The General Order of the 28th May last, is hereby cancelled; Assistant Surgeon Collier is appointed to act for Surgeon Johnstone, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, for the month of May last, and Surgeon Johnstone, is to be considered by the leave granted him in General Order 24th March last, to have been absent for the month of April, under the provisions of General Order 14th May 1837.

*Bombay Castle, 1st April* 1839.

No. 188. The following temporary arrangements are made:—

Lieutenant F. Mayor, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the detachment at Baluneer, during the absence of Lieutenant Blenkins on sick certificate.

Lieutenant J. R. Hibbert, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

No. 189. Brevet Major J. W. Watson, delivered over charge of the Poona Arsenal to Captain J. Sinclair, on the 15th ultimo.

No. 190. Captain J. Grant, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Poona Division of the Army, received charge of the Arsenal at Ahmednuggur, from Lieutenant Ayrton, on the 9th ultimo.

No. 191. The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Taylor deceased.

(Not Arrived) Ensign A. W. Lucas,—Rank in the Regiment 9th January 1839, Army 1st September 1838.

No. 192. Captain R. A. Bayly, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one year, to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 193. The following Native promotions are made:—

*24th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Havildar Lody Sing to Jemedar, vice Hoolas Sing promoted,—Date of Rank 1st January 1839.

*18th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Havildar Ram Lall to be Jemedar, vice Arzoon Bhosla pensioned.—Date of Rank 1st January 1839.

No. 194. Surgeon R. T. Barra, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service, on the Pension of his Rank.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 30th March* 1839.

No. 28.—Mr. Andrew Timbrell is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, from the 22nd Instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd April* 1839.

No. 29.—The following Promotions are made on the Establishment of Pilots, consequent on the demise of Mr. Gimber, to have effect from the 27th of February last vizt.

Mr. R. Waller, Senior 2nd Pilot, to be Senior Pillot, vice Gimber deceased.

„ W. Smith Junior 2nd Pilot, to be Senior 2nd Pilot, vice Waller, promoted.

„ G. Donaldson, 3rd Pilot, to be Junior 2nd Pilot.

„ W. Wise.....4th Ditto, to be 3rd Ditto.

„ R. McKenzie, 5th Ditto, to be 4th Ditto.

„ J. Hambrook, 6th Ditto, to be 5th Ditto.

*By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 30th March* 1839.

Mr. H. Young, deputy collector of Customs in Guzerat and the Concan, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, from the date on which Mr. Pelly may return from the leave granted to him on the 13th instant.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd April* 1832.

Mr. C. Price, to act as first assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat, on the expiration of the period of three months prescribed in section XXII of the absentee regulation.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 29th March* 1839.

Mr. E. Morgan, Honorable Company's Solicitor, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health, and Mr. E. Armitage is appointed to act for that gentleman until further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 30th March* 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ragoobaee Joguldass, to act as Government pleader in the sudder adawlut.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd April* 1839.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been pleased to appoint Edward Davies Esquire, Acting Master in Equity of the Supreme Court of Judicature, from the 1st instant.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd April* 1839.

The leave of absence on sick certificate granted to Captain Jacob, acting 1st assistant to the political agent in Kattewar, on the 29th January last, is extended to the 1st of May next.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

### ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd April* 1839.

The leave of absence granted under date the 16th ultimo, to the reverend S. F. Pemberton, chaplain of Dessa, to visit the presidency on private affairs, is cancelled at that gentleman's request.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

### OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 27th instant.....Chests 1,449
Chests 1,449

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 6th ultimo.....Chests 18,755
Ditto from to the 18th to the 21st ultimo..... „ 122
Chests 18,877

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 26th ultimo.....Chests 19,105
Ditto from the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant..... „ 144
Total 19,249

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 26th ultimo.....Chests 8,318
Ditto from the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant..... „ 18
Total 8,336

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

*Bombay, 3rd April* 1839.

### BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain E. W. Harris I. N. | 43 | 6 6 |
| Ditto A. D. Peat Engineers | 20 | 0 3 |
| Lieutnant F. Wemiss do. | 10 | 0 0 |
| Ditto W. F. Marriott do. | 10 | 0 0 |
| Ditto W. H. Robertson | 30 | 0 0 |

Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded Rs 17,528 12 2

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

*Bombay, F. R. F. Office 5th April* 1839.

### LATEST NEWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| England | Jan. 26th |
| France | do. 28th |
| Canton | do. 31st |
| Singapore | Feb. 23d |

### HIGH WATER TABLE 6TH APRIL, 1839.

| | MORN. | EVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 3 9 | 3 32 |
| Sunday | 3 57 | 4 23 |
| Monday | 5 9 | 5 51 |

### MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**ARRIVALS.**

April 2d.—Ensign Leckie, 21st Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
„ do.—Lieut. Col. H. B. Smith, M. Cavalry.
„ do.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, Deputy Assist. Commissary Genl. Bengal Army of the Indus, from Shirkarpoor.
„ 4th.—Capt. C. Parker, 6th Nizams Infantry from Mhableshwer.
„ do.—Lieut. Morse, Staff from Poonah.
„ 5th.—Ensign Paley, 25th Regt. M. N. I. from Cananore.

**DEPARTURES.**

April 4th.—Major General Salter, Staff to Belgaum.
„ do.—Capt. DelHoste, to Poonah.
„ 3d.—Ensign H. E. Marriott, 16th Regt. N. I. to Neilghery Hills.

### DOMESTIC OCCURREANCE.

**DEATH.**

On the 1st instant, at Colaba Celerine Marie Fredericka youngest Daughter of Mr. W. Bates—Acting Commissioner of the Court of Requests aged 7 Months 11 days.

### SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**ARRIVALS.**

April 1st.—Ship Sooltana, J. Page, Master, from China 27th January, Singapoore, Penang, Point de Galle, Allepie, and Tellichery.

*Passengers.*—Miss Rodike, Alexander Rodike, Esq.

„ 2d.—Ship Higginson, C. Heath, Master, from Liverpool 14th November 1838.

„ do.—Grab Brig Dadloy, Mahomed Ajum, Naiquehah, from Siam 5th February 1839.

„ do.—Brig Hamoody, Mahomed Esmel, Naquidah from Siam, 30th January, Singapoore 15th February.

*Passenger.*—One Native.

„ 4th. Ship Cassandra, James Greg, Master, from Port Glasgow 5th November 1838.

**DEPARTURES.**

April 1st. Grab Brig Dowlatt Pursand, Nathoobhoy Peerbhoy, Naiquidah to Muscat.

„ 2nd. Her Majesty's Sloop of War Cruizer, R. H. King Esq. Captain to Sea.

„ 4th. Barque Victoria, H. M. Potter, Master to Penang and Singapoor.

*Passengers.*—48 Convicts.

„ 5th. Ship James McInroy, John Cleland, Master to Port Glasgow.

*Passenger.*—William Maxton.

### IN HARBOUR.

| VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DESTINATION. | TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | Superintendent I. N. | Suez | 16th April |
| Eliza | Forbes & Co | London | 10th do. |
| Bolton | Remington & Co | Do, | 25th Instant. |
| Hellas | Do | Lintin. | 11th April |
| Morley | McVicar Burn & Co | London. | 10th April |
| Osprey | Ritchie Steuart & Co | Liverpool. | Uncertain. |
| Kirkman Finlay | Ritchie, Steuart & Co | | |
| Caledonia | McVicar Burn & Co | Ditto, | 20 April |
| Abbotsford | Dicom Carter & Co | | |
| Higginson | Higginson & Cardwell | | |
| Cassandra | W. Nicol & Co | | |

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage.

*H. C. Vessels.*—Steamers Hugh Lindsay and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Cutter, Margaret, Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

*Country Vessels.*—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cumbridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Saundany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Markabaker, Vansi tart, Hydroose, Hunah, Mayaram Dyaram,, Patamber Savoy, Inez, Nimble, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family Resolution, Sultane, Dadiay, and Hamoode.

*Arab*—Ship Tauze
*Danish*—Syden
*Portuguese*—Brig Cassador

EXPECTED.

| VESSELS | AGENTS | FROM | TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maria ( Steam ) | McVicar Born & Co.. | London .. | 16th |
| Golconda | Framjee Cawajee Esq.. | do.. .. | 11th |
| Thomas Coutts | | do.. .. | |
| Wm Harris | Ritchie, Steuart & Co.. | do.. .. | |
| John Dennistoun | | do.. .. | |
| Thames | Dirom, Carter & Co.... | do.. .. | early in Feb, |
| Euphrates | Do. | do. & Cape | 30th Nov. |
| Triumph | Remington & Co..... | do. & do. | 31th Dec. |
| Ann | Dirom Carter & Co.... | do. &China | 9th Jan. |
| Duke of Sussex | | do. & do | 4d do. |
| Childe Harold | | | |
| Juverna | | Bristol.... | 25th Nov. |
| Cestrian | Do. | do.. .. | early in Dec. |
| Syria | Do. | do.. .. | 8th Dec. |
| Crusader | Do. | do.. .. | 9th Jan. |
| Competent | Ritchie Steuart & Co.. | do.. .. | 4th Dec. |
| Johnstone | Dirom Carter &co Co.. | do.. .. | early in Jan. |
| Manchester | W. Nicol and Co..... | do.. .. | early in do. |
| Barbara | | do.. .. | 17th Jan. |
| Wm. Sharples | | do.. .. | 10th do. |
| Broad Oak | | do.. .. | 18th do. |
| British Merchant | Edmond Bibby & Co.. | Llanelly | 12th Nov. |
| Hector | Do. | do.. .. | |
| T. Worthington | | do.. .. | |
| Demera Gackot | | do.. .. | 16th Jan. |
| Monarch | W. Nicol & Co..... | Clyde.. .. | 18th Dec. |
| William | Skinner & Co..... | do.. .. | 8th Oct. |
| Alloya | | do.. .. | 9th Jan. |
| La Navarin | Thos. Jeffries & Co.... | Bourbon .. | 15th Dec. |
| Packet Boat Bordelais | Do. | Bordeaux . | do. |
| Emma | Do. | Rio.. .. | 1st Jan. |
| Tranquillade | Do. | Macao..... | 26th Dec. |
| Marquis Hastings | Do. | do. | do. |
| Drongan | Thos. Jeffries | Madras. | 12th Jan. |

*From China.*—Sullunny.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix
" *Calcutta*—Colombo, and Resolution.

## INDIAN AND EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

### AGRA UKHBAR.—March 28.

We have letters from the 4th or advanced Brigade of the Army, dated Ustad, near Bagh (a small town within 34 miles of Dadur) March 4th. They contain little beyond complaints of the dreariness of the march, lying as it does thro' a desert devoid of water, forage, and supplies. A letter in our correspondence columns dwells forcibly on the inconvenience resulting from this scarcity and the total absence of anything like adequate provision against it. Another serious source of distress is the abstraction of Camels by the Beloches, who contrive to seize and make off with the animals about sunset, by which means they prevent a rescue, pursuit being rendered all but useless in the darkness that immediately follows:

The Commissary General alone who has suffered least, lost 50 camels in two days by these means Besides the loss thus sustained the fatigue they undergo, and the scanty food supplied to them they have caused the death of numbers, so much so, that it is apprehended, the future operations of the Army may be seriously crippled by this loss of carriage. Water has been so scarce, that for three days the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th instant, during which the march lay through a desert, none could be supplied to these animals. This scarcity will however, disappear by and bye, but the predatory habits of the Belochees and others will continue, unless a severe check be applied. Surely the Provosts Martial must be fettered, or, plundering to this extent would not exist.

Another letter has the following from Dadur. The appearance of the Hills at the Bolan Pass, which are visible from this is used, we presume, for the entrance of the pass, from which Dadur is more than two marches.

" We are here at the entrance of the Boolun Pass, the great entrance into Khorasan, and expect the Shah's troops by the end of March. Sir John Keane is moving on this place (Dadur) by the foot of the Hills. There is no opposition expected in advance, except from Dost Mahumud himself, who is making great preparations for a struggle with us, poor fellow!

Four Cantonments are they have it in Camp, to be formed in Scinde, the Ameers of which pay 28 lakhs towards the expenses of the war, and three annually toward contingent.

We give the annexed brief extract from a letter from Neemutch, which describes as significantly as pages might, the state of Meywar. Further particulars will be seen in our Correspondence columns.

" The country around is swarming with plunderers and the large towns Jooeah and Kurra Sadree have been openly threatened with pillage. Fifteen Camels laden with plunder passed this station a few days since!

A party of the Jodpoor Mainwarah Battalion is, we learn proceeding against the Bheels whose lawless habits nothing but a well-timed severity can restrain.

Agra.—The river Jumna, singular to say, has risen a second time to such an extent, as again to carry off the bridge of boats. The rise is nearly equal to that which recently took place, which rose nearly to the highest water mark; and is altogether unprecedented. The crops of corn and melons grown in the bed of the river are now irrecoverably lost. Some idea of the extent of this loss may be gathered from the fact, that the farmer of the revenue from the latter article at Agra alone, becomes a loser of 4,000 Rupees.

The cause of this most unusual rise is said to be heavy falls of rain in the Hills. There have been considerable hail storms also along the course of the river westward from Mattra which have no doubt assisted.

The hot weather is approaching with rapid strides.

Muttra.—A new Avatar has just appeared in this town which has caused an indescribable sensation among the inhabitants. It is in shape of a large Lungoor, and has commenced a vigorous and uncompromising crusade, against the small Monkeys which infest the place. Opinion is at variance as to the nature of the animal; some contending that he is god, and others a devil, but the former preponderates, his expulsion at so many of his mischievous co-order having found him favour in the eyes of the many. Such is the terror he has excited among the Buneeas that the cry of " Lungoor ata" is sufficient to scare them from the most tempting sweetmeats, to the great delight of the owners.

## CALCUTTA.

### COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—March 21.

A Pagoda for Parsees.—The above, which is to be a new thing in this country, is now being built at the expence of Baboo Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co. in Doomtollah street. It is to be an extensive building all the way from nearly the entrance into Doomtollah at the junction of two roads *i. e.* the Chitpore and Doomtollah to a good way north-ward, or from Doomtollah towards Moorgheehatab. A number of old tiled houses, formerly the shops of China carpenters and others have been pulled down for the express purpose, and the whole of the building may be said to occupy 3 or 4 beegahs of ground.

The Parsees are understood to be the worshippers of that dreadful element which we designate "*Fire.*" They are therefore quite separate and distinct from Hindoos and Mosulmans; the former of whom as we all know, are idolaters, and the latter believers in the impostor of the 7th century. But notwithstanding such a separation, there is good reason for saying, that the worship of an element of any description or of any created thing borders on what may be said to be idolatry. Waiving this however, as unfit for a newspaper account, Rustomjee and Co. are to be credited for the use they make on this occasion of their funds, viz. for establishing a fixed place of worship whereby they will render themselves immortal to after ages, *i. e.* in the way of remembrance when they will have slept the sleep of death, and their dust shall have returned to its kindred dust, or their bodies shall have absorded into that from which it had originated.

The place selected for the building is in the heart of the town, and such as to suit the convenience of Parsees generally, who reside in Doomtollah and places adjacent to it, and particularly of the Rustomjees, whose office is within a cannon shot from the place.

No account can yet be given of the edifice, externally or internally; but when the building work shall have been finished, it may be so done.

### ENGLISHMAN.—March 22

The Ranee of Burdwan obtained a short time since permission from the resident magistrate, to fix her abode in whatever place it might best please her. Her husband, the Rajah, not thinking his youthful spouse, entitled to any such privilege, has retained Mr. Longueville Clarke, (it is said with a fee of 5,000 Rs.) to move for a rescinding of the above-named permission. The learned gentleman started off by dak on Wednesday night

### BENGAL HURKARU.—March 23.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Sea Witch*, Redknap, from London 1st September and Mauritius 14th February; the *Saladen*, McKenzie, from New-Castle 4th July, Isle of France (no date) and Madras 14th March the *Bagshaw*, Lucas, from Rangoon 18th March, and the *Lawrence*, Shaw, from Liverpool 11th November.

The *Soorna* in tow of the *Jumna* steam vessel, from Allahabad, arrived at Calcutta on the evening of the 21st Instant, with the following passengers:—

*From Allahabad.*—Major General Sir William Casement. C. B.
*From Mirzapore.*—Mr. Strachey.
*From Benares.*—Two Masters Jones.

We have received the Mauritius Journal, *Le Cerneen* to the 29th January. These papers do not, on a hasty inspection appear to contain anything of interest. The *Ino*, Whelam, from this port, had arrived.

Our morning cotemporary in speaking of the object of Mr. Clarke's professional mission to Burdwan, erroneously represented *the Ranee and her husband* as being at loggerheads. The lady in question is the Ranee Bussunt Comarree, whose husband the Rajah Thzchunder Bahadoor, has long been gathered to his fathers. This lady is the younger widow of Tezchunder, and the daughter of Prawn Baboo:—she is still exceedingly youthful, but she appears to have a will of her own like most " charming women," and it is between her and her papa that the differences in question have arisen

A letter from Jessore received yesterday, states that there had been no rain fit to sow with, and that the January and February's sowings were dying away from drought.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Lawrence*, Shaw, from Liverpool 11th Nov.; the *Hindoo*, McGill, from ditto 18th ditto; the *James Perkins*, Barry, from Boston 4th ditto; the *Persian*, Edington, from Greenock 31st Oct.; the *Shah Allum*, Evans, from Bombay 7th Feby., and the *Atieth Rohoman*, Leyrin, from Alleppee 14th Feb.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Integrity*, Pearson, from the Mauritius 20th January and Madras 19th March.

The Semaphore also reported the *Arachne*. Thurtell, from the Mauritius 21st January; the *Ayrshire*, Brown, from Rangoon 9th March and a Pilot Vessel, Captain Kail, from Bombay 17th February, and Colombo 6th March.—March 25.

We understand that Captain Osborne is still confined at Mozuffernugger, from the effects of his recent accident, when the wheels of a carriage passed over him. Miss F. Eden remains with her nephew, until he is able to join the Governor-General at Simla.—Ibid.

### CALCUTTA COURIER.—March 25.

We have just seen a note from Mr. Ladd, mentioning that " the American Ship *James Perkins* had arrived with 424 tons of Ice, 100 barrels of Apples " and 49½ kegs of Grapes, &c. &c." which we will translate into Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Gooseberries, &c. but we fear our translation will not prove correct. Let us, however, be thankful for what has arrived, and hope for the rest hereafter.

## MADRAS.

### MADRAS COURIER.—March 25.

Supreme Court,—2d Term.

Thursday being the First day of Term, the Court pronounced Judgment in the Native Case of " Breach of implied contract of Marriage." There were a good many Gentlemen in Court, and the place was crowded with all classes of Natives.

*The Chief Justice*, in a luminous speech of considerable length, first entered into a general description of the grounds on which the action had been brought, and then enumerated the several pleas. The learned Judge afterwards stated that the Bench had arrived at opposite conclusions respecting the first plea, but as his opinion was a conscientious one he could not give it up, and according to the practice of the Court the opinion of the Chief Justice must prevail. Judgment would therefore be for the Defendant; but, as there was difference of opinion as to the right of Action, without Costs on either side.

Amongst the reasons adduced by the Chief Justice in support of his opinion, that an action did not lie on the first plea, he stated that Marriage amongst the Hindoos was strictly and purely a religious ceremony, and not a contract of a mere temporal nature: and although marriage might be called a good consideration, and a valuable consideration, it could not be termed a pecuniary consideration, and therefore an action would not lie for pecuniary damages. No action of a similar nature had ever been brought into that Court, or any where else: and the only Law at all like it was under the Jewish Dispensation, by which a man was bound to marry the widow of his deceased brother, and it was not likely an action would ever be brought into Court to insist on that. It was clear, by the evidence brought forward in support of the custom of the Commute Caste, that the Defendant had been guilty of sin, and that he was liable to be put out of his Caste by the decision of the Caste People, which was a greater punishment than they could inflict: but it appeared to him that the question was so entirely of a religious nature that the Plaintiff had mistaken his remedy, and ought to have abided by the decision of the Caste People instead of coming into Court. Mr. Advocate General had said that it stood on the same ground as a Breach of Promise of Marriage, but he put it on a different footing, as there was no promise of marriage on either side.

*Sir Edward Gambier* was of opinion that an action did lie, and that the Court were bound to give it effect. There was a great difference between an action of Breach of Promise brought by a woman: the first, as far as his experience had gone, was generally treated as a fit subject for ridicule, and the laughter of the Court, and nominal damages, were all that the Plaintiff got by his action. When an action was brought for Breach of Promise by a woman, however, the case was very different, for her good name and happiness were often at stake, and the question assumed a more serious aspect. In the case before them, it did not appear that the Plaintiff had ever made any advances to the lady, or placed much value on the Defendant, but had rather scouted the idea of an union with her, if we believe the evidence which the Plaintiff had brought forward. He thought the case ought not to have been taken into Court: but having been brought there he thought they were obliged to give it due consideration. The Court were bound to pay respect to Hindoo usages, however inconsistent with our notions of propriety, or however opposed to our own laws. If the question were put on the same footing as the laws of the Jews, he could hardly conceive any question of Hindoo usages to which the same observation would not apply. All the Hindoo laws were intimately connected with religion, but he did not think that a sufficient reason why the Court should not pronounce judgment; and Sir E. Strange had said it was the only mode to which persons could have recourse. It seemed to him (Sir E. Gambier.) that the case before them could not be treated altogether as a religious question; and one on which temporal damages could not be sustained. Why was marriage to be treated more entirely as a religious ceremony in the Hindoo laws than in the English laws?—in the latter temporal damages may be sustained. The custom under consideration was one which gives the parties mutual rights and subjects than to mutual liabilities. The learned Judge then alluded to a custom which obtains in England which would sound odd enough to any but the gentlemen of the bar, and which notwithstanding its apparent absurdity had all the force of a law—in fact it custom could be proved to have existed during the memory of man it was considered the law. In the present case supposing they were considered the question of damages he should say they ought to be nominal; but he thought a case might arise, in which a female was the Plaintiff, which would form the subject for substantial damages.

Verdict.—For the defendant on the 1st plea without costs, on 2d, 3d, and 4th pleas with costs. For the Plaintiff on the 5th, 6th and 7th pleas without cost.

In consequence of some difference of opinion respecting the rights of the French and English Governments to the revenue of certain property in the vicinity of Yanam, a Commission has lately visited the spot, consisting of Prince D'Eckmühl, on the part of the French, and Colonel Sim on the part of the Honorable Company, who are to make their Reports to their respective Governments. As far as we can learn, the claim is respecting certain lands, now " high and dry," which were at no distant period under water. Changes of this description are constantly taking place at the mouths of large rivers; and it would be wise therefore to prevent future misunderstandings by exchanging the settlement at Yanam for an increase of territory at Pondicherry, if the French should be unwilling to dispose of their claim in the former place for a valuable consideration.—March 28.

### UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—March 26.

The Ceded Districts—Since last issue we have received no less than three letters from Correspondents in the Ceded Districts; whereby we learn that all is still wrapt in mystery touching the destination of the Bellary Force, altho' the extensive preparations of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments lead to the belief of an immediate movement of the Troops. At the Arsenal all is bustle and activity, the like whereof hath not been seen since the expedition against Coorg. Quantities of shot are in course of packing, and equipments of every kind preparing for a large Force. The Artillery are busied in proving heavy Ordnance and practising heavy marching order, and H. M. 39th have sent in estimates of the number of Bullocks requisite to carry the men's bedding &c. Five hundred Bamboo Coolies have been already entertained by the Commissariat, besides double that number of Bearers, and the same Department is laying in a very large supply of grain, which it is apprehended will greatly tend to raise the present high prices, and Gram is now selling at 17 seers the rupee, Rice at 14 and Cholum at 21, so that any further advance will cause much distress to the poor, if the great additional demand by Government do not actually bring famine into the Ceded Districts.

The Horse Artillery and two Squadrons of Dragoons which left Bangalore on the 7th, were expected to reach Bellary about the 28th instant, when it was supposed that something positive would be known as to the destination of the Force, which at present is a profound secret, even it is said to the General Officer commanding the Division. Our own belief however is that the Troops will stand fast, but be held in readiness to move wherever required at a moments notice: and our reason for so thinking is, that Barracks are at this moment getting ready for the Dragoons, which certainly does not look as if they were to move *immediately*: Bellary is moreover likely to be made a Post of Observation, for which it is admirably calculated from its centrical situation, and a Force was if we mistake not stationed there for such purpose during the last Mahratta war.

The Troops are, we are informed in the highest possible order and burning to be employed, but naturally very anxious to learn their destination. For a time it was rumoured that Kurnool was in a disaffected state, and that the Nabob had declined receiving the Company's Vakeel deputed by the Collector, but this supposition is now it appears dying away, and from all we can learn, there seems no reasons for attributing hostile intentions to our old friend Ghoollaum Russool Khan [may his shadow never be less] whose inimitable *Pillaus* we have often partaken of, not forgetting the noble baskets of grapes, figs, and melons which that hospitable chieftain never missed sending to us on our occasional peregrinations past his capital. The Nawaub would in fact be stark staring mad, we think, to shew an ill spirit towards that Government which placed him where he is, and could in a moment annihiliate him, if provoked to do so. It is well known however that for several years past the Nawaub has purchased materials for making gunpowder in the Bellary market to a very considerable extent, much more in fact, than he is supposed to have consumed in rockets and crackers (of which by the bye he is passionately fond) during the Festivals and on other occasions. A rumour has also gone abroad that he has laid in a large stock of Firearms; some say 3 or 4000 stand of all sorts, but as we have it on good authority that he has not at this moment above an hundred Sepoys for duty, we are *rather* inclined to discredit the reports to his prejudice, knowing moreover as we well do, that his own subjects are in a very disaffected state.

Ghoolaum Russool Khan, is we believe a somewhat dissipated, improvident kind of Country Gentleman, partial to Guns and Horses and Hawks, and Hunting, and his means being generally forestalled, he is *par consequence* induced at times to a more comprehensive exercise of his Seigneurial rights, than exactly accords with our English ideas of propriety; and he has been, it seems, at issue with Sir Henry Montgomery since he assumed charge of the Bellary Collectorate, in consequence of the very many complaints perferred against him to that gentleman, mostly by respectable Tradesmen and Merchants, whose supplies have been intercepted in the Kurnool Territory, for, the Nuwaub under pretence of becoming the purchaser, has it is bruited, taken them into his own stores, and now will neither restore the goods or pay the owners, but this we imagine can hardly be a sufficient reason for seizing on the Karnool Territory.

Since writing the above, we learn that the prevailing impression at Bellary now is, that the destination of the Force, is to be Hydrabad; some say, in consequence of the Residence having intercepted letters to the Nizam from the Russian Government, or apprehended some intriguing Emissaries at that capital: whilst others declare that serious disturbances are anticipated, whenever Chundoo Lall may die, and that his demise is expected to occur immediately. Unhappily however for the latter speculation, the said old gentleman was in high health the other day when he gave a most magnificent entertainment to the Hydrabad Society at one of his gardens.

We are very sorry to find that Cholera has shewn itself in the Bellary District but altho' it has prevailed for a fortnight at the place itself, providentially none of the Garrison have been as yet affected.

Vellore.—Our Vellore Correspondent acquaints us that the neighbouring Stations of Chittore and Arcot have had the benefit of some fine refreshing showers, and withal sufficiently copious to supply the Tanks with ten days water, which at the present season is indeed a most desirable occurrence.

Nellore.—Our Nellore Correspondent writes that a *fracas* took place there the other day in which the Magistrate was compelled to call in Military Aid. Our friend does not go fully into particulars but states that the disturbance arose thro' the attempt of a Missionary to distribute Tracts against the inclination of the inhabitants, who proceeded to very unjustifiable acts of violence. This we are extremely sorry to learn both as injurious to the progress of Christianity and a breach of the laws of the land, we forbear further observations till a full account of the disturbance shall reach us.

The Pulicat Hills.—The Right Honorable the Governor starts, after Council this day for Pulicat, whither His Lordship's baggage, has already preceded him. As the Pulicat hills are known to be about 2000 feet above the level of the ocean, at a distance too of only some 40 miles or thereabouts from Madras, we trust that Lord Elphinstone's visit will be productive of an accurate survey of their localities, since many persons who are compelled to reside at the Presidency may feel desirous of building hot weather Bungalows on a spot so elevated and withal of such easy access. A mere night's run!

The 11th Regiment.—A Correspondent in the camp of the 11th Regiment informs us that the Corps was all well at Rachoor on route from Nagpore to Jubbulpore on the 12th instant.

Maulmain.—The late arrival from Maulmain puts us in possession of the *Chronicle* up to the 27th February, which gives intelligence from the Residency at Amerapoora to the 10th ultimo; and no change whatever had then taken place in the situation of the British Resident and his party. Warlike preparations are it seems going on rapidly in Ava, and are openly talked of as against the British. At Rangoon considerable bodies of men are expected from the interior and the whole southern portion of the Kingdon has it seems followed the example of Maulmain in being placed on the war establishment. We give the annexed extracts from the columns of our Cotemporary.

" The town of Rangoon is to be moved out of gunshot, a standing army is being formed, every four houses furnishing and arming and supporting a soldier. The soldier's house is to be built in the new town, and his supporters will be removed thither as a matter of course. The removal of the young Prince was a preparatory step to be free to join any coalition against us, and the removal of the town of Rangoon is to inspire the Rangooners with courage so as to join him (the King) willingly when he thinks fit to attack us hereafter. Dalla has been burnt down this day (23d.)" We have heard no more particulars of the grand rebellion, beyond the report that numerous troops are out in different directions, searching for the young Prince: a good excuse this for assembling armies on our frontiers ready to move down on us at Master's pleasure."

" Nearly the whole population of Maulmain appeared to have assembled on the ground to witness the grand Military Review which took place on Friday evening last, and well they might, for a more splendid and imposing sight has never been enjoyed by them. Being utterly unversed in military tactics and technical terms, we cannot attempt any description of the manœuvres which took place, besides which, the smoke and the dust hid many of them from our sight. It would surely have done our neighbours a vast deal of good, could they have witnessed the formidable array that was exhibited, the steadiness and precision of the movements, the rapidity of the firing, and above all the admirable manner in which the guns were served and moved about to different parts of the field. Not the least gratifying part of the spectacle was to see a portion of the Talain Corps on the grouud acting as the light infantry part of the force. Considering that these men have been so recently embodied, and that they have never before had the opportunity of acting with other troops, their performance was very creditable and we believe has been well spoken of. Their appearance is not showy. They are very short men and their dark green dress does not we think, become them, but it is the general opinion that when they have gained confidence by acting with other troops, they will prove a valuable addition to the force. We understand that they have felt very proud of the part they played in the pageant which is likely to render the Corps popular among their countrymen. With the white soldier of England to set the example of bravery and discipline, and the black soldier of Madras to show how admirably that example may be emulated, we feel confident the soldier of Pegu, under British Officers, will not be behind hand when called on to follow his comrades to the field of battle."

### FROM THE FORT ST-GEORGE GAZETTE.
Friday Evening. March. 22, 1839.

*Fort St. George, March* 19, 1839.

*Appointment* H. D. Philips, S. D. Birch, and A. M. Owen, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Drawing of the Government Lotteries of the present year.

*Fort St. George, March* 22, 1839.

E. Peters, Esq. to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam during the employment of Mr. Rohde on other duty, or until further orders

W. Fisher, Esq. to act as Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary during the employmeut of Mr. G. Harris on other duty or until further orders.

*Leave of absence from Station*—W. Harrington, Esq. 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division, in extension until the 12th September next, on sick certificate.

D. White, Esq. Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar, in extension until the 20th September next, on sick certificate.

G. J. Waters, Esq. delivered over charge of the Offices of Civil Auditor and superint endent of stamps, to A. Mellor, Esq. on the 19th Instant.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

*Fort St. George, 22d March,* 1839.

No. 42.—*Appointment.*—At the recommendation of His Excellency the commander in chief Lieutenant W. J. Wilson of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant of the corps.

*Return to duty.*—Captain Herbert Beaver of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, arrived at Tellichery on the 27th Ultimo.

*Resignation.*—Captain T. J. Taylor of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, the service of the East India Company from the 2d Proximo, in compliance with his request.

*Retirement.*—Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Smith, of the 8th Regimen Light Cavalry, from the Service of the East India Company on the Pension of a Colonel, from the 9th Instant, under the provisions of G. O. G. 19th January 1838 No. 13.

*Leave extended*—Major J. Chisholm, Commissary of Ordnance at Bangalore, until the 10th Proximo.

*Movement Ordered*—The 13th Regiment Native Infantry from Moulmein to Palaveram, when relieved by the 31st Regiment Light Infantry.

General Order by His Excellency the Commander In Chief.
20th *March* 1839.

*Appointment.*—Lieutenant R. Bullock of the 44th Regiment N. I. to act as deputy Judge Advocate General, during the absence of Captain Cramer on other duty or till further orders.

21st *March* 1839.

With reference to the 10th Para. of the 1st Section of the Commissariat Regulations, Officers Commanding at the several Stations of the Army, are directed to assemble Committees for the survey of Grain and Provisions in Store at their respective stations; the proceedings of such Committees are to be completed and dated 10th April 1839, and prepared in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded direct to the Commissary General at Fort St. George and the other to the Officer of the Commissariat attached to the Division in which the Committee is held.

*Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.*—Major J. Wallace, 46th Regiment N. I. in continuation, till the 31st March 1839—Cannanore., Lieutenant W. B. Littlehales, 52d Regiment N. I., in continuation, till 30th March 1839—To enable him to join

*Departures.*—Major J. M. Ley, Horse Artillery to join at Bangalore; Major W. Justice, 5th Regiment N. I. to join at Palamcottah; Vety; surgeon W. H. Wormsley, 8th Regiment L. C. to join at Arcot.

### MADRAS HERALD.—March 27.

*Military preparations.*—Considerable activity has been observable of late in the Arsenal, and in the Commissariat Department, the latter of which has made large purchases of grain, and entertained some 1500 coolies and bearers, and the *United Service Gazette* states that the Artillery are busy in proving heavy ordnance and practising heavy marching order, while H. M. 39th have sent in estimates of the number of Bullocks required for transporting their bedding, &c. It is however as yet a profound secret against whom these preparations, and the force lately ordered to Bellary, are intended. A correspondent of the *United Service Gazette* mentions that though the Kurnool Chief is known to be discontented with the Collector of Bellary, Sir H. Montgomery (who it seems disapproved of his propensity to levy *black mail*) it is not supposed that he has really any hostile designs, and that the more probable destination of the force is Hydrabad, either on account of some intercepted Russian letters, or of some apprehended intriguing emissaries, or the disturbances expected to occur on the death of Chundoo Lall, which some anticipate. Such are the *on dits* of the day.

### CEYLON HERALD.—March 19.

The new Ship *Persia*, Captain Stevens, arrived in the Roads on Saturday morning,—she left the Downs on the 11th Nov., Cape 20th January, Cannanore 10th and Cochin 12th March—Passengers from London—Misses Bailey, Giberne, Metcalf, Major Singleton 90th Regt., Captain Hornsby R. A., Mr. Cobbe Ceylon Rifles, 2 women and 3 children 94th Regt.

The *Persia* appears a beautiful model of a ship and reminds us much of the American line of ship trading between London and New York: her accommodations for passengers are very superior.

The government Bark *Wellington*, Commander Freywer, having on boar', His Excellency the Governor and Lieut. Maberly sailed from Kaits for Trincomalle on the 10th inst.

The Schooner *Spartan*, Captain Moyse sailed from Colombo on the 17th, for Mauritius, and the *Charub*, Capt. Mathew on the same day for Galle.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of William Clark Esq. of the late mercantile firm of Messrs. White Clark and Co. of Colombo, which event took place early yesterday morning.—His remains were carried to their last resting place in the burial ground on the Galle Face, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening.—Mr. Clark left a widow and four young children to deplore his irreparable loss.

### SIAM AND QUEDAH.

In our last weeks issue, we took a passing notice of proposition made to our government, by Siam, regarding the occupation of Quedah by English troops, until that power had been enabled to settle the differences that existed with the Cochin Chinese government. We were unable, at that time, to notice the subject at any length, but in compliance with our promise we will now return to it, although at the risk of the "theme" being considered thread bare. The credulity of the English are proverbial we are aware, but that the government should not be able to see thro' this inimitable "*Coup de Grace*" of Siamese diplomacy, we cannot permit ourselves to believe. The Siamese are notorious for their cowardice and imbecility, and that they should naturally wish to get rid of an affair which promises no little trouble, & would require some degree of courage to deal with we can well suppose; and seeing no doubt their ability, at all times to over-reach us in diplomacy (witness, Burney's treaty) are anxious to rid themselves of all trouble, and expence, and so soon as their *faithful allies*, the English, have retaken Quedah, will be most happy to put in practice the doctrine of resumption by receiving over from us that country? If such a proposition, as the one alluded to, has been seriously made to the Straits authorities, we will not pass such a censure, as to suppose them incapable of seeing into the artifice that is attempted to be played on them. But the question will be, whether they, discovering the trick, would be at liberty to evade the fulfilment of one of the express stipulations of our treaty with that state, founded on the 13th article. It runs thus, " the English engage to the Siamese that they will not attack, or disturb, nor permit the former *Governor* of Quedah or any of his followers, to attack, disturb, or injure in any manner the territories of Quedah, or any other territory subject to Siam."

That the Siamese are determined, to put a literal construction upon that article of the treaty, is evident from their having sent the deputation alluded to; and that we are also liable to be called upon any day, to protect the Siamese provinces, nay the Capital itself, from invasion by any of the Malayan states, or their subjects whom the Siamese government may choose to designate with the title of *followers*, or adherents of the late *governor*, of Quedah!—let us, for a moment, direct our attention to the relative situation of the two states of Siam, and Quedah, (as they existed independent of each other) upon the good faith of the English government, and then turn to an investigation of those Political, and natural rights, which have been the bone of contention between their respective governments. It was somewhere, we believe, about the year 1786, that the English government, being desirous of obtaining a permanent settlement in this part of eastern Asia, obtained the cession, from the Rajah of Purlis and Quedah, of the Island of Pulo Penang, for a compensation of *Drs.* 3,000 per annum; with an understanding, that the Company should consider the territory of Quedah as its own, and furnish that state with a supply of arms and ammunition to resist the aggressions of the Siamese, as an equivalent to Quedah for the loss of an annual revenue of some twenty thousand dollars; and notwithstanding the Indian government of that day were careful of guarding against any " Act or declaration that might have involved the *honor* or *credit* of the Company"! yet, it enjoined Mr. Light, their repsesentative on that occasion, to employ the countenance, or influence, of the Company for the security of the *King* of Quedah; and subsequently, in 1798, we find, on the conclusion of the Quedah treaty, it is expressly stipulated, " that the countries of *Purlis and Quedah, and Pulo Penang shall be as one country.*" Whether any equivocation was meant, or intended, on the part of the English government we know not, but that the protection, of the interests of Quedah, by a friendly alliance with a powerful nation, was the object of its ruler, shown by the expressions of that treaty, and by a passage in Mr Light's letter to the Governor General written in 1789. " Being informed," says he, " that he did not relish the idea of selling the Island, I asked him if he chose to accept 4000 dollars per annum, for as long a time as the Hon'ble Company should continue in possession of the island: to this, after waiting a considerable time, he answered in the negative, at the same time by his letters and messengers he endeavoured to draw a full promise that the Hon'ble Company would assist him with arms and men, in case of an attack from the Siamese should render it necessary," besides the above, the following extract from a letter written in 1810 to Lord Minto, by the Rajah of Quedah, will set the matter in a clearer light; speaking of Mr. Light's mission to his father for the avowed object of obtaining Penang, he says " that Mr. Light among other things promised that the King" (meaning the King of England) " and the Governor General *would assist his father in whatever might be required, and would prevent the enemies of Quedah engaging in proceedings detrimental to that country.*" In another part of the same letter, on referring to an expected invasion of his territories by the Siamese, he says, " I have in vain endeavoured to avert the enmity of Siam, but without any appearance of success. I have made known to the governors of Penang every circumstance with relation to this Country and Siam, and have requested their advice and the assistance of the Company on which my Father relied, because *the Countries of Quedah and Penang are as one Country and as one interest*;" further " I request that the engagements contracted for by Mr. Light with my late father may be ratified." It is therefore evident, by the extracts we have given above, that the Rajah of Quedah is the holder of a Bond, and that Bond no less than the good faith, and integrity of the British Government!! that he placed a perfect reliance upon the security of those assurances; which had been repeatedly given by the representetives of our Government, and that the wording and expressions of the treaty were construed literally by him. It will also be perceived, how tenacious were we, at the time to which the letter refers, of every thing that might, in any way, compromise the *honor* and *credit* of the English government, in any operations that might bring them into collision with the eastern Princes; with what degree of consistency then can we at this day, while wishing to *preserve inviolate the faith of treates*, adopt any measure that would tend to oppress an ancient ally and an old friend, without comprising our *honor*, and *credit*, and something worse than all this, our honesty!

Now what are the amount of those claims which the Siamese have upon our integrity, and which we shall beg to place in Juxta-position with those of the Quedans In 1821 the war with Burmah commenced; and Lord Amherst, who was then Governor General of India, foreseeing the difficulties with which the British Troops would have to contend, in carrying on military operations in the heart of an enemy's country, conceived the design of attaching the Siamese Government to our interests; thinking the project the more feasible from the natural enmity that existed between two such rival states, as Siam and Burmah.

In pursuance of that design, Captain Burney, of the Bengal Army, was sent to Siam in 1825, who concluded a treaty with the Siamese, in which the concessions made to that power were shameful and disgraceful, without the least, equivalent, advantage accruing therefrom to the English government. In that treaty we find a total abandonment of all those principles which, as a polite and civilised nation, we should have made the basis of any connection with that state; and which sacrificed at the stroke of pen, all those rights that are invariably held sacred when the interest of a faithful ally depended upon the issue! The policy, which could have sanctioned such a breach of good faith on our part, must certainly have been of the most pressing emergency, and it would only be natural to enquire what are the benefits we have derived therefrom. Did the Siamese government, during the late Burmese war, afford us any assistance against that people? We answer no, for had they done so, it would certainly have been against all its former maxims of policy; as we invariably find her instigating one state against another, in order that her own aggrandisement, at their expence, might be more sure and certain! Again, has our government ever derived any advantage from a commercial treaty with that state? none, but for what she has received an equivalent two fold! Has the exports from and imports to, Quedah increased to any sensible extent since the Siamese have obtained possession of that country, so as to induce us to continue in a line of policy which is as unjust as it is oppressive? Let any who may be sceptical on the subject, search the records of the import and export office at Penang, and we will answer for it if they do not obtain a startling solution to these questions! nay, they would be constrained to doubt the sanity of our wise rulers in all that regards that unfortunate country. So much for the claims of the Siamese on the *faith, of treaties*. Let us turn in the next place, to the investigation of the rights of either party to the possession and soverignty of Quedah. In a letter addressed by the late Sir Thomas Raffles to the Indian government, in March 1811, as detailed in his memoirs, this passage occurs while speaking of the relative rights of the two states. " The question therefore between Quedah and Siam is obviously a question of *might not of right*, for it is not admitted by the Rajah of Quedah that he is subject to the arbitrary exactions of the Siamese. About the period when Mr. Light first acquired the original grant of Pulo Penang from the Rajah of Quedah, he was I believe, directed by the supreme government of India to examine and report on the nature of the relation between Quedah and Siam, and especially whether a grant of the Island made by Quedah could be considered as valid without the concurrence of the Siamese government, and from the following extract from his report, it appears that he considered Quedah as scarcely in any degree dependant on Siam.' The extract is then given, but want of room prevents us giving it insertion. It goes on to prove that Quedah was never tributary to Siam, or that it was ever governed by the laws or customs of that state, & that the circumstance of their sending, every third year a gold and silver tree as a token of homage, arose from the close proximity of Quedah to Ligore, a kingdom of Siam, and for the purpose of preserving a good understanding with its more rich and powerful neighbour; a principle that we see every day carried out to its fullest extent by the weak conciliating, by the presents, their stronger and more powerful friends—Sir Thomas Raffles also says " the difficulty of negociating with the Siamese government has always been acknowledged to be great, and the English in particular have been remarkably unfortunate in all their attempts at this purpose." How clearly do the passages we have above extracted point out the course which ought to have been pursued by our government at that period. How clearly do they point out the

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course which ought to be pursued now; and how clearly do they point out the course which ought to be pursued by us on all future occasions when coming in contact with the native states. A straight forward manly line of policy is decidedly the most prudent, and the first impolitic step in diplomacy invariably leads to difficulties unforeseen and too surely ends in disgrace. Such then are the relative claims of the two parties whose interests are at issue. Such also is the position of the English government with regard to this question. On the one hand dishonour and on the other disgrace. The feeble line of policy pursued by our government has exposed the British name to obloquy and contempt! We have fallen low in the esteem of all the eastern states, so that, unless we retrogade, our name will be indelibly stamped with faithlessness to our allies and duplicity in our dealings!!—*Malaca Weekly, Register Feb. 7.*

# THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 6th APRIL 1839.

His Excellency General Sir Henry Fane Commander of Chief of India left this place yesterday for Mahablishwar, and received the customary salute of 17 Guns on going on board his Boat.

On the 3d of last month Col. Sheriff, the officer in command of the Force at Karak, received a letter in Italian from Kourshid Pasha, informing him that it was his intention to take possession of the island of Bahrein for his Master Mohammed Aly, that he would grant protection to all British ships and subjects trading to the Island, and requesting Col. S. to make his intentions known to all commanders and governors with whom he was in communication. No reasons are given, nor attempt made to justify this daring act of aggression upon a people in friendly alliance with our government, but we believe there is an intention to trump up a story of the Island having submitted and become bound to pay a tribute to Mohammed Aly, at the period of his first war against the Wahabi and moreover to say that he has been invited by the people themselves to take them under his government; both statements altogether at variance with the truth, and the last in particular inconceivable, unless the people of Bahrein, like the people of Syria, are to be supposed in utter ignorance of what the Egyptian government is, and desire to bring down upon themselves, the same evils that the Syrians have unwittingly incurred and now groan under,—an extremity of madness that no severity in the existing Bahrein government could ever, we imagine, drive the people into. It has struck us as somewhat extraordinary that Major Hennel our Resident at Bushire should have been left without any instructions how to deal with this question when it emerged, as sure it was to emerge, whenever the Egyptian army appeared on the Coast, and it will be somewhat embarrassing if, in the interim, while waiting for instructions, Kourshid Pasha should, consistently with the notification he has given, make himself master of the Island.

Since the above information was communicated to us we are happy to learn that our authorities in this Country have resolved to remonstrate, with Kourshid Pasha, against his intended capture of the island of Bahrein; which, being a place of great commercial importance in the Persian Gulph, and one from which the Egyptian troops could with ease obtain possession of the Pashalick of Bagdad, should, under the present aspect of affairs, have its safety and independence, guaranteed by the English. If the army of the Egyptian Pasha obtains possession of the island the establishment of Mahomed Ali's usual system of monopoly would be of much detriment to the commercial connexion of this port with the Persian Gulph, and in the event of any future warfare between the Sultan and the Pasha, efforts would no doubt be made for obtaining possession of the whole line of the Euphrates. It is impossible now to reckon on what new combination of political interests might here take place; but while our Government is so interested as it now is in preserving independent the Turkish Government on the Euphrates, it behoves us to watch with jealous care any further extension of the Egyptian power in this quarter. Under the present aspect of affairs we are glad in being able to give our readers the following account of Bahrein by Lieutenant F. Whitelock of the Indian Navy; and which has been furnished to us from the records of the Geographical Society of Bombay.

a "A sandy desert separates Oman from the provinces of Lasha and Nejid; the boundary of Oman in this direction being a line which runs directly from Ras-el-Had to Abothubi. The coast between Abothubi and Cape Mussendom is denominated by the Natives generally the "Oman Coast;" that which extends from the Cape just mentioned to Ras-el-Had, is called in the same manner the 'Batnah Coast.'

Abothubi is inhabited by the Beni Yas a powerful tribe possessing several places on the coast, but they are a race of determined pirates, who rob and plunder all who come in their way. This tribe used formerly to pay a tribute to Fasyl Ben Turke the Wahabi Chief, but for these last few years they have ceased to pay it. and have made themselves independent, seldom holding any intercourse with the Wahabi. Pearls form their staple which they exchange for dates, ghee, swords, matchlocks and iron procured chiefly from Muscat, Bahrein and Basra.

Quoit or Grane is inhabited by the powerful tribe called Uttubi, which is divided into several smaller branches. Their territories extend through Nejid Bahrein, and along the coast to Graine. At the lattertown there are no date groves, water also is scarce. They possess several boats, with which they trade along the coast; they are tributary to Fasyl Ben Turke the Wahabi chief. There are on the island no less than sixteen different clans, all sprung from the Uttubi; Attool is the appellation of the ruling one.

Bahrein is said to yield a revenue of two lacs of rupees annually; and there are 15,000 males on the island. In the Chief town the population is estimated at 10,000. The present Sheik of the Uttubi tribe is in poor circumstances. His six sons assume the title of Sheik and appear to possess nearly equal authority with their father. Bahrein was formerly a much more flourishing place than it is at present. The houses are all falling into ruins; a large one rents for one dollar a month at present, whereas formerly the same house could not be procured for nine. The unfavorable change is attributed to the feeble Government of the present Sheik, who is very old and inefficient; his own followers and those of his sons extort money, and Lord it over both poor and rich in a most despotic manner.

There are thirty six Towns and Villages on the Island at present, but formerly they were more numerous.

The Persians were in possession of the island from the time of Nadir Shah to that of Sadur Khan, who retook it twelve years after the death of Kerim Khan. It is at present tributary to the Wahabi. The island produces dates, limes, oranges, figs, pomegramates, almonds, peaches and grapes, also a few vegetables.

The imports are Rice, Sugar, Cloth, Indigo Iron brass, Timber from the Malabar Coast. Sugar and dates from Busra; and Sugar, Tobacco, cloth, powder, Swords. matchlocks &c. from Persia. From several places in the interior, viz. Lahsa, Deryeh. Azeer or Ajeer, are brought goats, sheep, bullocks horses, donkies, camoleens and dates. The exports are pearls, dried fish, dates and woollen camoleens. A kind of manna is produced in Nejid, and occasionally brought to this island. There is also a limited trade carried on directly with India—whither they they send dates, horses and pearls, and bring back rice, cloth, indigo &c.

The subjoined information on Nejid and Lahsa I procured whilst residing at Bahrein. Rhyadh is at present the residence of the Wahabi chief. It is a large town situated at the distance of one and a half day's journey from Peryeh, which place is falling fast to decay.—The whole of the country is in the hands of the Wahabi, to whose tenets all the other inhabitants of the Uttobi tribe conform in public, whatever they may do in private. Wherever water is obtainable, the soil is not unfertile—The Wahabis are notoriously intolerant towards all other sects and religions: in public they never spoke; in private, however, or when absent from their own country. they do not act up to their professions.

Swords and matchlocks are not manufactured in Nejid but are brought from Persia: swords and guns of English manufacture are esteemed. Arabic spoken in Nejid is considered very pure.

Lahsa is a large town, two days fourney from Azeer. It is inhabitted by a branch of the Uttobi tribe called Assowi. Azeer is one day's journey distant from the coast. The country here is very fertile producing dates and rice, cattle, horses donkies, of an esteemed breed, bullocks and manna. Trade is carried on chiefly with Bahrein, and the coast of Yemen. All the towns of Nejid pay a tribute to Fasyl ben Turki. who himself pays annually a sum of 25,000 dollars to the Pasha of Egypt. Barley, wheat and excellent tahm grow in Nejid. The camels are considered inferior to those of Oman for speed.

Travelling through this conntry is quite safe for caravans, but not so for a small number of persons. Pilgrims from Persia, Bahrein, and the coast, start for Mecca two months before that of the Hajj.—The journey would occupy only one month, but in consequence of frequent delays at the various towns two are required to accomplish it. At Ryadh pilgrims are taxed at the rate of one dollar per camel.

Rearing horses is an object of great attention in Nejid. When young they are fed largely on camel's milk and dates; they begin to ride them when thirty months old. Shoeing is unknown and when they become sick butter is prescribed—Their prices vary from fifty dollars to three thousand. The donkies of Lahsa are celebrated; they are fine large animals, and can undergo great fatigue. As with the horse great care and attention are also paid to preserving pure the breed of the donkey of this country.

Accounts have been received from Karachee to the 23d ultimo. They are of a very distressing character. It would appear that for a length of time no rain had fallen and that the Country had in consequence become an arid desert all around, resisting every thing like cultivation, and that in addition to this, strong, hot, dusty winds had prevailed for some weeks from the East, very much to the annoyance of the Force, which had up to their arrival found the climate remarkably cool and agreeable. It is probable that to this cause is to be ascribed the disease that has broken out in the camp, At first doubts were entertained of its being cholera but the rapidity with which it spread and the violence and number of the attacks soon put the matter beyond all question. When the letter before us left Karachee on the 23d, the 4 0th Regiment had had 40 Cases, whereof ten had proved fatal, including Col. Powell, who had only the day before received the government Gazette, announcing his appointment to the 6th Mr. Magnay and Assistant Surgeon Wright of the same Regiment had also been attacked, but were doing well according to our letter, though another account mentions the death of the former of these Gentlemen. The 2d Grenadiers had also been severely attacked, but we have no particulars, excepting that on the night of the 22d there had been ten fresh cases. Every precaution was being taken to check the spread of the disease and in particular an order had been given that on the following day the Camp was to be moved to a situation nearer the Sea and less under the influence of the hot dusty winds that still prevailed and were found so intolerable by the Troops.

The melancholy fate of Capt. Hand of the Grenadiers had also added greatly to the prevailing gloom. It would appear that Lieut. Walpole Clarke of the same Regiment had gone out Deer shooting and when about 4 miles from the Camp had observed his Brother officer Capt. Hand on the top of a stony Hill at some distance on horseback looking around the Country. He soon after disappeared over the Hill and at the same moment, a number of people with matchlocks shewed themselves on the summit. Apprehensive for the fate of his friend Lieut. Clarke immediately gallopped to the spot and observing the people at some distance making off with a Horse, that he thought was Capt. Hand's, though he could see nothing of himself, his first impulse was to fire, but recollecting that if he did so, though he might escape himself, both his Ghorra wallahs and Shikkaree would certainly be murdered, he left his rifle with them and taking only a spear rode off after the people, with whom he speedily came up, or rather whom he met face to face on turning the corner of a Hill. Half a dozen matchlocks were instantly levelled at him at 15 yards distance, so seeing that the chances were about equal whether he stood his ground or turned, he took the former course and called out to them not to fire as he was only looking for his friend;—this however was disregarded, and at the same moment, by order of their Chief, who was mounted on a Camel, four matchlocks were brought to bear upon his body, one of the People coolly resting his piece upon a bush, and of these three balls went off, but one only took effect, grazing the pummell of his saddle and passing through his right thigh. It then became prudent to consult his own safety, seeing that he could do nothing more for his friend, so he rejoined his servants and made off for the Camp which, after a long and painful ride, he reached in safety, though so exhausted from loss of blood that he was scarcely able to keep his seat. Orders were immediately given to several parties to go out and scour the country and shortly afterwards the body of Capt. Hand was brought into camp, in a sadly mutilated state, and one of the people was caught and identified as of the Party that fired at Lieut. Clarke. We trust that an example will be made of him such as may deter these People from acts of violence of this sort, and that the influence of the Ameers, if they really have any over them, well be called in to the aid of our Troops. Lieut. Clarke we are happy to find is so well as to be able to write an account of the affair to one of his friends here. We admire the gallantry and fine spirit he shewed, more than we condemn his rashness, and would only hope that for the future, while enjoying his sport, he will keep the Bellochees and their matchlocks at a more respectful distance than 15 yards.

The following changes are reported at Karachee, Capt. Corsellis 18. N. I. to Bukkur to take charge of the treasure of the Army, Major Brough to join the Queen's, and Capt. Miller of the 40th succeeds him at Bominacote.

By advices from the Army so late as the 13th ultimo we learn that it had been at length publicly announced that only part of the Bombay Army was to advance on Affghanstan. The Queens, 17th and 19th are the only Regiments of Infantry that go on. The Dragoons, Light Cavalry, Horse and Foot Artillery likewise go on, leaving however strong detatchments in upper Scinde. The Queens and 17th marched on the 11th under General Willshire. The two troops of Horse Artillery, Light Cavalry, wing of the 19th and Engineer corps marched on the 12th with Head Quarters, the remainder was to move on the 13th. It is said that Brigade Commissaries have been appointed at last, vizt. Captain Lyons of the 23d Captain Wardell of the 5th, and Lieutenant Kemball of the Cavalry Captain Stockley had gone on to Shikarpore for Camels and supplies and was to rejoin the Force again at Gundava Lieut. Bate had been left behind for the present to get every thing made square at the River at Bukkur, where the great depot is to be formed. Brigadier Gordon with Captain Clibborn and Dr. Don remain at Sukkur. The Granadiers are to Garrison the Fortress of Bukkur. It was reported in Camp that the Bengal Force had met great difficulties in getting water and forage on the road through the Bolan Pass, Sir John had in consequence shewn a desire to get the Bombay troops forward by the Gundava Pass: the great difficulty of which will be in getting the Guns over, however it was being surveyed by Captain Powell and some other officers, and the result would soon be known—Camels were dying in great numbers and desertion among the Camel men was an every day occurrence—Capt. Robinson of the Queens was to be General Willshire's Aid-de-Camp and Corsellis had orders to repair to Sukkur;—Supplies were more abundant and cheaper than they had been formerly—It was anticipated that 3 days after the dates of the advices referred to, the Army would have to cross a small desert of 26 miles or thereabouts, which would be done in one march, and that thereafter they would get into a better Country—The Troops continued healthy, though it had been necessary to reduce their allowance of grog.—Mr. Eastwick is said to be appointed an Assis-assistant to Mr. Macnaghten and Major Todd the Political agent in Camp—Such is a summary of the particulars that have come to our knowledge since last publication. They offer nothing particular for Remark, beyond the circumstance of so small a portion of the Bombay Force being employed in active service, compared with that of Bengal, which however we believe is an arrangement that had become necessary and could not be avoided, in consequence of the defective state of the Commissariat of the Bombay Force, which would not admit of the whole army being carried on.

There is a class of Alarmists in England who, overrating the power of Russia and ascribing to her schemes of ambition as far beyond her recources, as we believe they are from her intentions, are continually agitating the public mind by discussions upon the practibility of the conquest of India by that power, as if it were a measure resolved upon, as surely as is the conquest of Turkey, though beyond intriguing in Persia and perhaps with some of the lesser powers on the Frontier, to withdraw attention from her proceedings nearer home, nothing that we are aware of has occurred, to warrant the inference that any such measure has ever been contemplated—We are tempted to insert in todays Paper an article from the *Times* of the character described and evidently from the pen of one of these Alarmists, not because we attach any importance to it or think it deserving of much consideration, but as furnishing rather a novel and ingenious view of the subject, and as being a sort of answer to the challenge that was thrown out to our military readers by one of our correspondents some few weeks ago, wherein the question was reduced to three very simple propositions, but though simple, puzzling, and we rather suspect very

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In noticing the events passing around us, in which the Indian Government appears to have, or to take, an interest, we have occasionally extracted from the Malacca, Penang and Singapore Papers some accounts of the war between Siam and Quedah, which, though a small affair in common estimation, has become of importance, as involving, by the part we have taken in it, the honor and good faith of the Government. Hitherto we have been very much in the dark as to the real merits of this dispute, but at length the Malacca Weekly Register has favoured us with a full, and, we think, a very clear and satisfactory account of the whole affair, which we have transferred to our pages and would recommend to the perusal of our readers as an interesting historical document, not merely for the facts it discloses, but as exposing the not very creditable way our Government has of dealing with its weaker neighbours. It will be recollected that at this very moment an English ship of war, the *Hyacinth*, is engaged in an attempt to concuss the People of Quedah into submission to the base and brutal Government of Siam, in furtherance of a claim of sovereignty that appears exceedingly questionable and in violation of an acknowledgement of independence and a promise of protection granted to that People at a time when we had a particular object to gain from them, but it is satisfactory, though at the same time mortifiying, to think that the Quedans, even with the Indian Government against them, have as yet had the manliness and good fortune, not only to repel every attempt at concussion, but to gain very considerable advantages over their enemies. It is surely not by conduct of this sort that our Rulers will ever gain the respect or command that influence over our neighbours, that the Power of England in India so justly entitles her to exercise. If the Papers above mentioned can be relied on as speaking the sentiments of our Countrymen, residing nearest the scene of this dispute and therefore probably best acquainted with its merits, it seems that they are unanimous in their condemnation of the part that our Government has taken in it.

Our Calcutta cotemporaries are very wroth that a certain Colonel of Dragoons, according to a statement in an English Print, should have declared his determination to exclude all married officers from his Regiment, and they lament that his name is not given, that he might be held up to public odium. There ought to be no difficulty, we think, in fixing upon the Man, could such a charge be regarded as any thing more than a mere political squib levelled against one, who besides being Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, is a noble of high rank and of great political influence, but in his principles rather too conservative to please the supporters of the Liberal Press, where we presume the statement made its appearance. Some fracas into which he got with the officers of his former Regiment, now on its passage to India, arising out of certain unhappy circumstances connected with his own matrimonial alliance, gained him some years ago rather an unenviable notoriety, and as this is generally known to be a sore subject with his lordship—the raw where he is most sensitive—his political enemies never fail to touch him up upon it, by squibs, inuendos and oblique hints similar to the statement referred to, whenever his name happens in any way to come before the Public;—an odious practice "more honored in the breach than the observance" that has become too common of late years in England, to the disgrace of the national character for generosity, as if the indiscretions of pubiic men could by no lapse of time and no purity of after conduct be wiped out or forgotten, and alike contrary to every code of morals that we know any thing of, except that of savages which makes revenge a virtue, and to the very best feelings of humanity. After what we have said we think that our Calcutta friends will hardly fail to recognise the individual alluded to, in the illnatured remark that has called forth their anger.

We insert in our Columns to day, the Copy of a letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Reid to Captain Cogan and others dated the 3rd Instant, and also copy of its enclosure, being a Communication from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General dated Simla the 19th ultimo, stating that his Lordship will defer replying to the memorials to which that communication refers till he is in receipt of the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

We may therefore, we conceive, consider the proposed sale of shares in the chartered Bank of Bombay, under the arrangements contemplated by the vice president of India in Council, as a measure in abeyance at the present time, to be prosecuted or abandoned, at a future one, according to the view taken by the Court of Directors of the question submitted to them by the various contending parties in this Country, and this seems to us an appropriate time to place before our Readers, the substance of a memorandum drawn up some weeks ago, and which we have reason to believe will be found not unworthy the attention of those who take a real interest in the Bank question, with reference to general principles and public benefit and convenience, rather than individual profit.

I hold it, says the writer of the memorandum in question, to be perfectly competent to any Government, originating a measure, which is to combine public convenience with private advantage, to prescribe the terms on which it will deal with parties, for the privileges it proposes to confer, in furtherance of the objects in question.—and consequently that if the intention of erecting a chartered Bank at this place, had originated with the Government of India, it would have had an unquestionable right, to dispose of the shares in it, in the manner proposed by the Vice President in Council, or in any other that the wisdom of Government might deem expedient.

It would, in my opinion, have been equally competent to the Court of Directors, on receiving the application from the original subscribers and applicants here, for a charter, to have said to their agent in London: you ask for valuable privileges, which we are prepared to concede to you. for a certain adequate consideration, to be appropriated in such manner, as we may see fit to direct. But neither of these circumstances has occurred in the present case, the Court of Directors, with the Sanction of the Board of Control have ordered a Charter to be granted by the Supreme Government, under certain conditions' without requiring any pecuniary compensation for the grant, and it seems to me, that the Vice President of India in Council, stands therefore in the situation of a ministerial officer, only bound to carry the order and intentions of Superior Authority, into early and complete effect.

I believe that he would have done so, and that the *Proprietors*, Contemplated by the Court of Directors, and who according to my view of the case, and that adopted by the Bank Committee in the 8th Para; of their letter to the Governor General of the 6th February were "*the applicants*" (of January 1837) "*and no one else*," would by this time have seen the draft of an Act of Incorporation in their favour, in print in the Calcutta Gazette, if other parties than those Applicants, had not laid claim to the Charter for their own exclusive benefit. and thereby given rise to discussions, in regard to Proprietorship, which by surrounding the question before the Vice President in Council, with difficulties that did not originally exist, induced him to listen to arrangements in removal of those difficulties, which would scarcely under other circumstances, have been thought of.

Appeals have been made to the Governor General, from the several parties on this side of India, interested, or claiming to be interested in the present question, to interpose his Authority, to prevent the intentions of the ruling Authorities of the seat of Government in Calcutta, in respect to the sale of shares, being carried into effect,—and to secure the Charter for those who the Appellants severally assert are entitled to it. I do not think His Lordship will under any circumstances, interfere further in favor of those, who cannot agree amongst themselves, than to recommend perhaps, to the Vice President in Council to stay proceedings in respect to any Legislative Enactment for a time, and eventually to refer the Question, of who are the Proprietors, to whom the Court of Directors intended the Charter to be granted, and to whom they now desire it to be given, to their decision in England.

But this question will go before the Court in a very different shape to that in which it left the India House, in September last. The Court may possibly entertain a doubt, after making themselves acquainted with the various circumstances, detailed in the representations transmitted from this Country, whether the parties for whom they intended the Charter had any existence as a Collective Body, when those orders arrived in Bombay, certain other parties have said that they had not, and duly recorded their sentiments on that head, and if the Court shall think that these latter parties, are right, and decide that the Original Body of applicants, no longer existed, when the orders for the Charter were received here, other questions will arise of greater doubt and importance, than many have allowed themselves to suppose possible.

First whether the Original Subscribers and applicants did previous to their dissolution as a Body convey their several Interests to another Body of Proprietors; and next whether those Original Subscribers had the power to make such Transfer, before they themselves possessed any absolute Interest in the Bank for which a Charter had been sought in England; again, whether a majority of original Subscribers can deprive a portion of their fellows, who were willing to become Shareholders in a Chartered Bank, but declined to engage in a Joint Stock Bank, of the interest they possessed in the former, with a variety of other matters, which the parties claiming in virtue of the Proceedings of the 20th March, and 2nd October last (1838) appear to me to have entirely overlooked.

In short the whole question will come before the Court of Directors, in an entirely new shape, and if they shall once decide, that the original applicants, or that portion of them which agreed either at the time or at any later period to the Resolutions of the Chartered Bank subscribers, of the 20th March 1838, did thereby secede from that intended Institution, and forfeit in consequence all future claim to the Charter afterwards ordered by the Home authorities, there is no saying what view the Court may adopt of all subsequent proceedings here—or what orders they may see fit to issue eventually, in respect to the parties to whom, and the terms, on which the Charter, now in dispute shall be granted by the Supreme Government.

*2d March* 1839.

No. 247 of 1839.

*Territorial Department,*
FINANCE,

To, CAPTAIN R. COGAN, AND OTHERS.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th February last, handing up a Memorial to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, praying for the restitution of your rights in the projected Bank of Rombay,—The Memorial having been duly forwarded to Lord Aucland, I am now instructed to transmit, for your information, the enclosed Copy of a letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary, Maddock, dated the 19th ultimo stating that His Lordship will defer replying to your Memorial till the receipt of orders from the Hon'ble Court regarding the Bank question.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient Servant.
(Signed) L. R. REID,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

*Bombay Castle, 3d April* 1839.

To, L. R. REID, ESQUIRE.
*Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay,*

FINANCIAL.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters Nos. 157 and 159 dated the 27th ultimo, the first submitting a Memorial from Captain Cogan and others to the address of the Governor General, soliciting His Lordship's attention to their claims and praying for the restitution of their rights in the projected Bank of Bombay,—the second submitting a letter from the Bank Committee giving cover to a Memorial to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, complaining on behalf of the Bank Proprietors against the proceedings of the Government of India as being in violation of their just rights and praying the Court to enforce their former orders, authorizing the passing of an Act of Incorporation for the Bombay Bank, framed on the principles of the Bank of Bengal.

2d. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that the Governor General will defer replying to the Memorials till His Lordship is in receipt of the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.
*Officiating Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Governor General.*

*Simla the 19th March* 1839.

TRUE COPY
(Signed) L. R. REID.
*Actg. Chief Secy.*

We are glad to observe, by letters lately received from Ceylon that the workmen are still busily employed cutting a channel thro' the pass between that Island and the main Land, and that they will in time increase it to the depth of 8 feet at low water. What has already been done is of great assistance to the Native Traders, but it was not expected that it ever can be made of a greater depth than the above, without incurring a more considerable expence, than what is likely will be granted for that purpose.

# EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

## VARIETIES.

By the letters from Liverpool it appears, that a meeting has been called together of the proprietors of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, at which some curious workings of the joint-stock system in that part of the country have been brought to light. This bank, it is said, is admitted to have sustained losses by bad debts, according to an estimate which has been prepared for the occasion, of 375,000*l.*; being an excess of about 145,000*l.* over and above the amount of the reserved fund, or accumulated profits of the bank since the period of its formation. We have not seen any report beyond what is contained in private letters, but it is understood that the transactions out of which these losses have principally arisen have been loans to different manufacturers by way of mortgage.

Hint to Persons who may be Whelmed in a Surf.—We have been told by a gentleman who conversed with Mr. Thompson, that, after the sinking of the boat in which he and the others attempted to escape from the wreck of the Penusylvania, he was driven by the surge against the sands, and was in danger of being so maimed as to defeat his attempt at swimming to land. Preserving his presence of mind, he, being a good swimmer, turned, and faced the waves, rising with them, and being by them driven onwards, without being, every moment as it were, driven, as he had been when he backed the waves, against the sands, over which the surf broke with fearful violence.—*Liverpool Albion.*

It ought to be generally known that prussic acid, or hydrocyanic acid, as it is also called, is a most deadly poison, proving instantly fatal in a very small dose, and that the diluted acid, which is sold in shops, varies so much in strength, that a patient getting a new supply from his own druggist may be instantly killed by a dose equivalent in quantity to that which he has been taking daily for some time. It ought also to be generally known that there are no diseases capable of being alleviated by prussic acid which may not be with equal certainty relieved by other and safer means. The patient, therefore, who uses it at his own risk runs the most imminent hazard of his life; and the physician who prescribes it without the most cogent necessity does little less than sport with the life of his patient. The writer of these remarks has been 22 years in practice, during which period he has seen many thousand cases, of all descriptions, and in all classes of society, and yet he has never once had occasion to prescribe prussic acid, having always accomplished the end which he had in view by other means. He knows other practitioners, of still longer standing, who can make a similar statement; but he is sorry to add, that he knows much younger men who employ it often and with much too little caution.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Extraordinary Chemical and Optical Discovery.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences M. Arago announced one of the most important discoveries in the fine arts that have distinguished the present century, the author of which has already acquired universal reputation by his miraculous diorama—M. Daguerre. It is well known that certain chemical substances, such as chlorate of silver, have the property of changing their colour by the mere contact of light; and it is by a combination of this nature that M. Daguerre has succeeded in fixing upon paper prepared with it the rays that are directed on the table of the *camera obscura*—and rendering the optical *tableau* permanent. The exact representation of whatever objects this instrument is directed to is, as everybody is aware, thrown down with vivid colours upon the white table prepared to receive them, and the rays of light that are thus reflected have the power of acting in the way above alluded to upon chlorate of silver, or certain preparations of it. In this manner an exact representation in light and shade of whatever object may be wished to be viewed is obtained with the precise accuracy of nature herself, and it is stated to have all the softness of a fine aquatint engraving. M. Daguerre had made this discovery some years ago, but he had not then succeeded in making the alteration of colour permanent on the chemical substance. This main desideratum he has now accomplished, and in this manner has been able, among other instances, to make a permanent chemical representation of the Louvre, taken from the Pont des Arts.—M. Arago, in commenting upon this most extraordinary discovery, observed that a patent would be by no means able to preserve the rights of the discoverer sufficiently to reward him for his efforts; and he therefore urged the propriety of an application being made to the Legislature for a grant of public money as a recompense.—M. Biot on the same occasion, compared M. Daguerre's discovery to the retina of the eye, the objects being represented on one and the other surface with almost equal accuracy.

Our readers will recollect that a party of the 67th and 74th Regiments (chiefly) Irish recruits) were committed some time since to Maidstone gaol on the coroner's warrant, for the wilful murder of Rossand Jefficott the marines, at Chatham. One of the soldiers has written a letter to Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief, signifying a wish to turn Queen's evidence, and declaring that none of the men at present under confinement awaiting their trial at the next assizes were implicated in the fatal affray. The soldiers who inflicted the deadly blows, the writer of the letter alleges, are among those who shortly after the outrage embarked for India. Lord Hill has since forwarded the letter to Colonel Warre, the commandant of Chatham garrison, who sent it to Bines, the peace-officer, and the latter immediately placed it in the hands of the Rev. George Davies, the magistrate, who took the depositions of the dying men. The letter still remains in the hands of Mr. Davies, but whether it is likely to be acted upon or not has not transpired.—*Observer.*

The gross number of Dissenting chapels licensed to perform marriages under the Registration Act is 1,322, of which 123 are Roman Catholic churches.—*Worcester Journal.*

Pitt and Port.—It is a curious fact that the late Mr. Pitt was in the habit of purchasing a great part of his port wine in Inverness. The old firm of Fraser Wilson, and Co. imported their wines direct from Oporto; and, whether they went to greater expense, or were too honest to adulterate, their wines were considered to be of the richest and choicest quality. Pitt had been introduced to our Inverness port at the table of the Duchess of Gordon. The minister, it is well known, indulged largely in wine in his latter days, a habit which his daily intercourse with Dundas probably tended to fix upon him. Thurlow was also a deep wine-bibber, but Pitt and he seldom met except at the council table. Sir James Mackintosh, on his last visit to Inverness, related a slight incident illustrative of Pitt's habits. When Mackintosh went first to London, he frequented the House of Commons. One night, Fox made one of his brilliant speeches; Pitt heard him for a time, then suddenly left the house. Mackintosh observed him go into Bellamy's, and took his place near him. The minister had a bottle of port set before him; he took out his notes and pored over them, drinking his wine out of a tumbler. In about a quarter of an hour he resumed his seat in the house, glanced over some short notes which had been taken in his absence, and replied to his great antagonist with that measured stateliness of manner and never-failing *copia verborum* for which he was distinguished.—*Inverness paper.*

## RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

Of the projects and ambition of Russia no one at this day entertains, a doubt. That appetite for conquest, which the more its hunger is supplied the more insatiable it becomes, still urges her on, when the rest of Europe is generally in a state of repose—when it has become the interest of all other Powers to consolidate and improve what they possess, rather than extend their boundaries; and to amalgamate the heterogeneous territories of which some are composed—when the futility of conquest has been so plainly shown that the most sceptical are reduced to conviction—when, after a war of above a quarter of a century, almost all have found themselves within their ancient boundaries, she still has continued, ever since the peace of 1814, either by open force against the weak, or Machiavelian policy towards the strong' to comprehend within her rule, nations which, while they remained free, acted as a drag on her ambition, and whose subjection has increased her power once more to disturb the repose of mankind. That rule of action, that political gospel laid down by Peter, and enlarged by Catherine, that Roman maxim which has been so sacredly observed by their descendants, under all circumstances and by every means, to encrease the boundary of their empire, and to whatever straits they might be reduced never to conclude a disastrous peace, has amply justified the policy of its founders. This will be apparent if we look to what this empire was a century back, and what it at the present day appears. On the map under the immediate predecessors of Peter we find that the Dukes of Courland and Livonia shut her out from the Baltic. while the Perecopensian Tartary forbade her approach to the Black Sea; on the west the kingdom of Poland separated her from civilized Europe; and on the East, the rampart thrown up by the Czar Fredrof Ivanovtich helped to protect her from the ravages of the golden horde of Zagashay, while her best defence consisted in the tribute she paid to its khans. One outlet alone she possessed—the port of Archangel gave her access to the icy seas of the north. Her territory, ample even as it then was, seemed, from the elements of which it was composed, but ill fitted for conquest. It consisted, almost immediately before the accession of Peter, of various tribes or nations under the rule of independent princes, whom the power of Ivan had subjected. It has been the same, it may be said, with all the great kingdoms of Europe; but with them there is this essential difference—twelve centuries had elapsed since the origin of their communities; the baronial and chivalrous spirit of those dark ages, the weight of Papal power, and the original boundaries which they possessed under the Roman dominion, all conduced after a time to bring under the same head and authority, and amalgamate with the original inhabitants, the nothern swarms which conquered the various territories which this day form the kingdoms of modern Europe. But here we find an empire but of yesterday who profits equally by friend or foe: the field of Jena gave it the Prussian spoil of Polish Lodomira, the bridge of Tilsit part of the Galician province of its Austrian friend, its wages of the day of Leipsic were the robbery of Swedish Finland, and the blood that moistened the plains of Waterloo served more securely to bind in its snaky folds the remnant of unfortunate Poland. The romantic kingdom of Trebizond and the kingdom of Mithridates are at the feet of the Muscovite. Soon will the cry of "Mahomet rasoul Allah" cease to resound from the minarets within the walls of the city of Constantine; the golden crescent of the Prophet on the dome of St. Sophia pales before the cross, and already prepares to seek its ancient home across the Bosphorus, in the fields of Asia, which, as it was the cradle of Islamism, so it seems destined to become its grave. Through weal or wo, by fair means or by knavery, step by step she has proceeded, and never for an hour ceased to practise the policy of her founder. What she has gained she looks upon but as a means to an end, and that end is universal conquest. She knows that what her arms or arts have subdued furnishes her more with the materiel than with the sinews of war, when directed against civilized states; her conquests hitherto have not required that all-powerful momentum, gold, to render them effective: circumstances made necessary, but to a small extent, that mighty engine towards the subjection of her southern and eastern neighbours; but she is well aware that she must possess it in abundance before she can turn her arms with any probable expectation of success against the civilized communities of the west. She therefore looks, and has for a century past greedily looked, towards India: there she beholds a country which has enriched whatever nation has possessed it—a mine, not like those of Pera and Mexico, destroying the energies and barbarizing the minds of its conquerors—not depending for its wealth on the uncertain and unwholesome labours of the mine, but the riches which the united labour of 120,000,000 of people acting on the most fruitful soil under heaven can produce—a land which in all ages, has fallen an easy prey to the invader, and which when she has passed the intermediate barrier, she calculates can only offer the feeble assistance of 40,000 Europeans, dispersed over a frontier of 2,000 miles, to the progress of her arms.

There have been three great invasions of Hindostan. Two, of comparatively modern date, were both undertaken by princes whose territories bordered on the Indian frontier; the march of Timour was from Samarcand, but his empire before extended to the Indus; Nadir entered India by Caubul and Peshawer, but the Affghan tribes previously acknowledged his sway. Thus neither of these invaders had to contend with an intermediate hostile population. If, therefore, we are to look for the precedent of an invading army, foreign both in their habits and their creed, we must go back to that of Alexander, which, although so many ages has elapsed, will be found on examinion more nearly to approach both in the composition of its army and the route it found most convenient to pursue, the Russian than either of the others. The Macedonian was a European Power, and such is the Russian! their army was swelled by bands of light cavalry, armed like the Cossacks and Calmucks in the Russian service. Their doctrines were as different from the creed of Bramah as the Greek is from the Mahometan; the composition of their forces was far more alike than those of Nadir or Timour, whose armies consisted almost entirely of cavalry, while the strength of the Macedonian consisted of its phalanx, which may be compared to the infantry of modern times. The warlike engines supplied the place of cannon, and with its *materiel* required the same facilities of conveyance, and may be reckoned as the artillery of the present day. Alexander, although master of Persia, preferred the northern road, through Boccara, the ancient Sodgiana, to India; and we learn from the accounts, both of Amin and Curtius, that his march was but slightly retarded by the hostile opposition offered, and not at all from want of supplies and means of conveyance; had he passed the lower road, the hordes of cavalry, the training of whose horses did then, as they do now, enable them to pass the intermediate desert between the northern and southern routes, might have cut off his communications, though they could not have prevented his progress. But supposing that the present Government of Persia should allow a Russian army to pass its territory unopposed, the risk it would run, should that unstable people become hostile, would probably in the end prove fatal to its safety They must enter Persia from Astrabad, they have then the pass of Gudook to traverse, which extends 30 miles, eight miles of which is through a marsh, by the causeway, the work of Shah Abbas, now in a ruinous condition; the remainder is a narrow defile, a cleft in the rocky mountains, before they gain the level country of Mazanderan. Should circumstances afterwards arise to cause the closing of this pass, the nature of which renders it impregnable to force, what would become of their army, cut off from its resources, and in a hostile country, a desert on the north, a desert on the south, and an active enemy in the front? The country itself affords no water conveyance to facilitate the passage of a European force; but should they arrive safe at Herat, from that city to Candahar is a distance of 105 parasangs, or 375 miles, through a steril plain, almost without wood, water, or cultivation; such also the hatred entertained towards the Persians by the Turkomans, Usbecks, and Affghans, arising from the difference of creed, that perpetual war has for centuries existed between them; they would consider the price of Persian assistance was to be paid by their subjection, and the myriads of Tartar cavalry, from the sea of Aral to the Indian Caucasus, once united and aroused their hostility might be found neither impotent nor contemptible. The northern route, therefore, which was that of the Macedonian, will, we think, in this attack, which in all probability, though delayed, our Indian empire is destined to sustain, be chosen by the Russian Government.

There are four roads from Russia to Boccara: the first from Astracan, across the Caspian Sea, to the bay and harbour of Mongushlue, now in the possession of the Russians, thence to Ogunge and Boccara the voyage and land journey are constantly performed in 21 days. The next begins at Oremberg, and passes between the Lake Aral and the Caspian to Ogunge and Boccara; this a journey of 60 days for a caravan. The third commences at Iroiskai, in Asiatic Russia, and after passing the desert of Kipjac, crosses the Sim, or Taxartes, and then enters Boccara from the north; it is generally performed by a caravan in 48 days. The fourth commences at Kuggelgur, or, as it is called, Petropolosk, to the east of the Irtish, and in a south-western direction; it is a journey of 20 days. Of these four routes none would seem available but the first, and the advantage which that offers we think may be made apparent. In 1791 a plan of route for India was presented to the Empress Catherine by the Prince de Nassau; it was drawn up by the celebrated M. de Genecie—to march from the Caspian through Boccara and Balk, to the Indus; it was to be effected by sailing up the Oxus, as far as it was navigable, which it would be in a course of 600 miles from the Sea of Arat, were it not for some marshes; still it is navigable to within three or four days' journey of Balk, and the country along its banks is well cultivated, and affords ample supplies. The country through which an army would have to pass on this route does not offer many difficulties; there are no mountainous defiles, being almost one continued plain, and the line of the river affords every facility for the transport of heavy baggage, while the wells that are everywhere to be met with would enable the light cavalry to cover the flanks of the infantry, and prevent those delays which the attacks of the Turcoman and Usbeck hordes might occasion, supposing them to be hostile. In the neighbourhood supplies are to be had in abundance, as the population is numerous, and the country well cultivated and fertile; it has been called the garden of Asia. Astracan is but two days' sail to the station of Mangushlua; thence to Khyvah, the capital of Karism, is ten days' journey; thence the Oxus is navigable to Balk, and from Khoondun, two days' march higher up the river, is a road to Caubul by no means difficult; it leads through some lofty hills, part of the roat of the Hindoo Cush, by Boot Baumian, and was in former times in constant use. This road gives water conveyance to within 250 miles of Caubul. The great advantage which this route offers is, that it saves 200 miles of desert country; it affords water conveyance great part of the way, and in the whole country to be passed before reaching the city of Caubul, the *point d'appui* of operations, there are but two weak Powers to overcome, supposing them to be hostile, Boccara and Khyvah, both of which have but a nominal rule over the roving tribes in their vicinity, who probably, as in the time of Nadir, would be likely to join those who would give them the opportunity of entering India. The distance from Caubul to Peshawer is 180 miles, and thence to Attock 50; there the Indus, which is spread in many branches over the plain, is contracted, and it is the only place in which it can be conveniently crossed; it was at the fort of Rotas near this ford that Alexander is supposed to have passed. The city of Caubul, which is the point on which all the armies that have entered India have directed their march, is a city of great antiquity: they have a saying here, "that when the Devil was thrown from heaven he fell in Caubul." There are the remains of a road hence to Delhi, the work, of Soltaun Himaioom; the population is chiefly Affghan, and may amount to 80,000; it is a place of very extensive trade. In the great bazaar of Chount there are above 600 shops, each trade has its own quarter, all the productions of Asia and Europe are to be found here in abundance. The town is surrounded with a wall of brick, but is not a place of any strength, and the citadel is fortified, but is neither large nor well situated. The communication with Russia is frequent, and bills of exchange to any amount payable in that country can be negotiated with facility. The present ruler, Dost Mahomet Khan, is a good soldier, but though crafty not a man of much ability; the Affghan population is in general courteous and affable to strangers; the streets of the city are noisy, and so filled with people as to be at times almost impassable. In the neighbourhood are the splendid gardens of the Baba Hassar, made by Timour.

Thus far we have endeavoured briefly to describe the facilities or the impediments which the various roads, passing either through Khorassan or the more northern route of Tartary, would offer to an invading army, and have brought them to Caubul. The limits afforded to a notice of this nature will not allow us at present to trace them further.

## SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The path of an apostate can hardly be a pleasant one, notwithstanding the soothings of a convenient conscience, and the self-delusion with which a person hugs himself when he is the judge of his own conduct. Certain misgivings must at times trouble his self-complacency, and that still, small voice, which cannot be quieted, will be heard amid the gratulations of new friends who use the traitor for their own purposes, while they very heartily and deservedly despise his treason. If he should be so case-hardened as to be inaccessible to the influence of these upbraidings, his former associates take pains to let him know their opinion, and that of the public, respecting his backsilidings; and no one regrets when the tergiversation of such a person meets with an exemplary and merited reproof.

Among the most notorious of the political Iscariots of the day the name of Sir Francis Burdett possesses an unenviable precedence. After having swelled the sails of his glory for more than a quarter of a century by the breath of popular applause, he suddenly deserted the public cause, and allied himself with a faction against which he had so long and so zealously combatted. The circumstances of the case are so recent that they do not need recapitulation, and they are so memorable that they cannot soon be forgotten. In the pity and contempt they excited, Sir Francis may console himself with not being "alone in his glory," as he has a prototype in the profligate adventurer Wilkes, who after pursuing a course parallel to that of the Westminster baronet, at the close of his career, evinced his profound contempt for all political principle and consistency, by uttering the remarkable saying, that whatever he had been no one could accuse him of being a Wilkesite; and in this spirit Sir Francis may chuckle at the blindness of those devoted partisans who made it their boast to be Burdetities, which he never was.

An apostate is proverbially zealous in his new profession, and this can be easily accounted for an philosophical principles; Sir Francis, therefore, has been particularly rampant in his Toryism, and has written various letters, and uttered sundry harangues, disparaging his old associates and their doctrines, and lauding the new set of persons and measures he has adopted, Among other places, the venerable missionary of Conservatism is about to visit Wolverhampton, in compliance with an invitation from an Operative Conservative Association, which has been scraped together in that town. This intended affair was spread abroad, far and wide, by advertisement, and, as it was deduced from thence that reaction in the popular feeling had taken place in Staffordshire, which was to become one of the strongholds of Toryism, the great body of the mechanics held a meeting, and passed certain resolutions on the occasion, which were embodied in a communication to Sir Francis Burdett, from which we extract the two most pregnant paragraphs:—

Recollecting the past services courageously rendered by Sir Francis Burdett to the cause of the people's liberties—participating from bitter experience in Sir Franci's recent denunciation of the Whigs as disappointers of the country, and knowing that Sir Francis was unceasingly opposed to those Tory administrations under ths effects of whose misrule England is still groaning, the working men of Wolverhampton respectfully desire to listen to propositions from Sir Francis Burdett. Old associations, former sense of gratitude, and a variety of circumstances render them anxious to have an opportunity of removing, if possible, those impressions which the recent accusations of the press have caused to disturb that high opinion of Sir Francis which thirty years' experience of his political career had created.

Our object being nothing but the people's good—our care being anythink but for the quarter from which that good may proceed, renders us indifferent to the mere title of the party from which we may expect the desired benefit. We would follow that man, be he called Whig, Tory, or by any other name, who propounds the best remedies for the evils under which we suffer, and evinces the most sincere desire and greatest ability for their accomplishment. With these feelings it is that we respectfully invite you to meet us and our working brethren, on the opportunity afforded by your expected visit, and by communicating your sentiments to give us an opportunity of judging whether the measures which you recommend are best calculated to promote our interests, and consequently render it our our duty to endeavour to place and support you in a situation for carrying them into effect.

Sir Francis reply has not yet reached us, but no doubt it will be worthy of him, and in keeping with his past course. When political principles hang loosely upon a man, he can shift them as he would a well-used glove; and so expert a dialectician as Sir Francis, bred up in the school of Wilkes and actuated by his inspiration, cannot be wanting in a glozing reply to the plain sense and sturdy integrity of the men of Wolverhampton, who have kept steady to that political honesty which the baronet has thrown from him.—*Atlas, January*, 12.

## LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

Last Saturday the Officers of the London and Westminster Bank dined together at the London Tavern, in celebration of the opening of the new building in Lothbury; James William Gilbert, Esq., the General Manager, in the chair. In proposing "the London Westminster Bank," the chairman observed, that although much had been written upon the advantages that Joint Stock Banking conferred upon various classes of the community, yet there was one class which seemed to have been altogether overlooked, although it was a class by no means the least interested in the subject—he meant the class of persons engaged in their employment. When twenty-five private banking houses had stopped payment, within about twenty years, in London, and several hundred throughout the country, the number of persous who were thus suddenly thrown out of employment must have been considerable. And what could be more distressing than for a man who had passed no small portion of the active period of life in any occupation, to be compelled again to begin the world, possessed, indeed, of qualifications that were highly valuable in the office from which he had been ejected, but which were wonderfully useless in their application to any other pursuits. From such contingencies those who had enlisted in the service of Joint Stock Banks were secure. But this was not the only advantage they received; they were delivered from the indignity of depending for any portion of their remuneration upon the charitable donation of their customers; and the office of manager presented to them a higher object of ambition than they could hope to have attained under the former system. Here no suspension of payments, no patronage, no caprice, no family connexions, would ever intercept the reward due to merit; but the young man who was now the junior in the office might indulge the hope of attaining to the highest post in the establishment. The history of the London and Westminster Bank was sufficient to show that difficulties were not impossibilities. We had been defeated in Parliament; defeated in the Court of Common Pleas; defeated before the Master of the Rolls; the Private Bankers had discarded our society; and the cloven hoof of monopoly had trampled on our rights; but amid all these defeats we had, in less than five years, obtained a business that required *sixty-eight* persons to carry on its practical operations, of whom sixty-six were then present, to celebrate the opening of their new building, which was by far the most elegant banking house in London—a building which will stand for ages as a lasting monument of what may be accomplished by prudence and perseverance. If this be defeat what will be our triumph?—*Atlas, Jan.* 12.

## MEXICO.

The following is the text of the articles agreed upon between his Excellency Admiral Baudin and General Rincon, dated Vera Cruz, Nov. 28. The general substance of this document appeared in the *Messenger* of Monday:—

"Article 1. The city of Vera Cruz will retain but a garrison of 1000 men; all above that number will leave within two days and not approach within 10 leagues. General Rincon will retain his authority in the city, and binds himself in honour, that the garrison will not exceed the limited number of 1000 men, until the differences between France and Mexico have been completely adjusted.

"2 As soon as the present treaty is signed by both parties the port of Vera Cruz will be open to all flags, and the blockade will be suspended for eight months expecting that an amicable arrangement will take place between France and Mexico.

"The commander of the city of Vera Cruz will strictly observe that no difficulty is placed in the way of the French troops occupying the fort of St. Juan d'Ulloa providing themselves with fresh provisions from that city.

"4. Vice-Admiral Baudin binds himself to cause evacuation of the fort of St. Juan d'Ulloa by the French troops, and return it to the government of the republic, together with the utensils of the war received, with their corresponding inventories, as soon as the actual differences with France are settled.

"5 The French citizens who, in consequence of hostilities had been obliged to leave Vera Cruz, will have full liberty to return there. Their persons and property shall be respected, and any damage their property may have sustained during their absence shall be repaired by a competent indemnification on the part of the population and the Mexican authorities; the indemnities due to the French citizens will be arranged according to the decisions of the tribunals of the republic.

"The present treaty is made by duplicate, one in French for Admiral Baudin, the other in Spanish, for General Don Manual Rincon, and after having been read by the contracting parties, was signed on board his Majesty's frigate Nereide.

"C. Baudin, M. Rincon."

"Great anxiety prevails with the merchants for the arrival of the packet *Sheldrake*, but we understand that she was detained at Mexico for the protection of British property there during the bombardment of St. Juan de Ulloa. A strong feeling prevails among the mercantile interest in the City in relation to the hostile proceedings of the French towards Mexico, and the more so as it is understood that all points in dispute were agreed to by the commis sioners who met at Jalapa, except the concession of the right to carry on retail trade in Mexico by French subjects, and that the attack of the French commander was grounded upon this refusal alone, which would make the outrage the greater, as such right is resisted by the French in all her cities. Letters written from the capital of Mexico 14 days previous to the attack speak of the difference as all but arranged, and certain to be so. So great has been the neglect by the ministry of the mercantile interest on this occasion, that notwithstanding the late boasting of the efficient state of the navy, there was not to be found a single British vessel of war to afford protection to British subjects resident in that city, who were all obliged to take refuge on board of the British packet which happened *accidentally* to be at Vera Cruz at the time. Yet of this intended attack all Europe was apprised, or saw that it was an event likely to happen.—(Times.)

The fort of St. Jean d'Ulloa is built on a rock, about 2,400 feet from Vera Cruz, and forms a parallelogram, with four enormous bastions, and three lunettes, provided with counterscarp covered ways, palissades, and a glacis. It ought to be defended by 300 pieces of artillery. The approach to it is guarded by reefs on every side, except that which faces Vera Cruz.

According to a report, circulated by the *Journal de Paris*, the Prince de Joinville was promoted by Admiral Baudin during the combat at St. Jean d'Ulloa to the grade of Capitaine de Vaisseau. The gallant Admiral, it says, is stated to have been made a Peer of France, and M. Emmanuel Las Cases has been appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary to Mexico.—On the same subject the *Quotidienne* has the following:—"Numerous promotions are expected to be made in consequence of the capture of St, Juan d'Ulloa. Baron Hugon will, it is said, be appointed to the vacant post of Vice-Admiral, and Admiral Baudin raised to the same rank *on dehors des cadres*. Captains Bazoche and Parseval Descheces are to be created Rear-Admirals, and the Prince de Joinville and M. Olivier are to be promoted from capitaines de corvette to capitaines de vaisseau."—Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 28.

## WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS.

The activity that prevails in the dock-yards, the bringing forward several large vessels into commission, the brisk recruiting now going on both for the army and navy, show that the ministry are conscious that much uncertainty prevails in our foreign and domestic relations, and that a preparation for war is one of the best guarantees for the maintenance of peace. The state of India, Russia, Belgium, and Canada, would justify these measures to the greatest extent; and, indeed, people are generally of opinion that our establishments have gradually been diminished to the minimum scale compatible with our position and influence as a first rate power; while, those who consider that our naval and military efficiency has sunk below that standard, might be justified in their opinion should an appeal to arms for the national honour or security be rendered necessary Although the affairs of Belgium and Holland have not, for the last few weeks, formed a prominent feature in political discussion, they must speedily assume a great interest, from the debates now going on in the French Chamber, and as the 15th of the present month is close at hand, which was the extreme period conceded by the conference for the acquiescence of Belgium in the terms of the treaty of the twenty-four articles. Should the coalesced opposition to the present French cabinet succeed in dispossing Count Mole of power, it is most likely that a new set of measures would signalize the accession of a new ministry, and an appeal to arms by the Belgians against the cession of Limburg and Luxemberg to Holland would be backed by France; in this event Holland would be supported by Prusia; the elements of a universal European collision would be in operation; and England could scarcely avoid participating in the general *melée*. The aspect of things in Canada, and the indications in the United States, absolutely require an imposing demonstration, and the least symptom of wavering backwardness would jeopardize our trans-atlantic empire. The condition of our manufacting districts is anything but satisfactory, and, with a long and expensive war in India, and the necessity of being prepared against the possible schemes of Russia whether openly against this country or insidiously through the sides of Turkey we consider that, at no period of her history, was England more required to have her fleets and armies in such a state of efficiency as to be prepared to confront all dangers and to meet the hazard of all contingencies. As vigilant watchmen of the public safety, it is satisfactory to know that ministers are on the alert, and are taking the necessary precautions. —*Atlas Jan.* 12

## AMERICAN NAVY.

The report presented by the Secretary of the American Navy, although in some respects a document more than ordinary meagre, yet is, from the disclosures of government policy, worthy of attention. It affords no data for forming any fair approximation to an estimate of the real strength and efficiency of the navy, although a detail of the force out on different stations is given. In the Mediterranean the two frigates, sloop of war, and schooner are to be replaced by a ship of the line, and frigate of equal force, the sloop being continued. It is admitted that the necessity originally conceived to require the presence of a naval force in that sea has, a great degree, ceased to exist; but it is observed that the continuance is politic, as a "school of discipline under experienced officers," and for the purpose of "exhibiting a portion of our naval force in contact and comparison with that of the principal maritime states of Europe." The squadron in the Pacific is composed of one ship of the line, two sloops of war, and two schooners. On the coast of Brazil, one razee, one sloop, and one brig of war, are maintained. In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico the force consisted of one frigate, five sloops, and one small vessel, which it was proposed to increase by two sloops of war. A frigate and sloop had been dispatched on a cruise in the Indian Seas, with a direction also to the Sandwich and Society Islands on their return. It is remarked, in commendation of the activity displayed by the different commanders on these stations, that, notwithstanding the continued blockades of the coast of Buenos Ayres and Mexico for so long a period, "the persons and property of American citizens have, in no case which has come to the knowledge of this department, sustained outrage or wrong." The exploring expedition which sailed last August comprised two sloops of war, a store-ship, a brig, and two pilot-boat schooners. Intelligence had been received of the safe arrival of those vessels at Madeira. One sloop, two brigs, one schooner, and a steamship, had been employed during the last winter in cruizing about the coasts of the Atlantic, in order to afford relief to merchants-vessels in distress, but at the present time the steam-ship only was engaged in that service. Various surveys of the American coast were in progress or had been completed, in which scientific officers were employed. A commission of three competent persons had been appointed, and were to report during the present session of Congress "to test the various inventions which would be presented to their notice for the improvement and safety of steam boilers," from which it may be inferred that it is in contemplation to extend the construction and employment of steam ships of war. In order to meet the wishes, and for the accommodation of the "commercial community," a service of dispatch vesse's had been laid on to run between New York, Vera Cruz, New Orleans, and Tampico, during the continuance of the French blockade, The amount required at present for the Navy Pension Fund was 103,170 dol., and the total number of invalid pensioners, widows, and "minor" children, was 847. From the increasing claimants and charges on this fund, the amount of stock held on account of it, which, in March, 1837, amounted to 1,115,329 dol., was in October last, reduced to 390,832 dol., which, by payments still to be made in the present month, will be still further diminished to 293,363 dol. Besides this fund, there exists also a "Privateer Pension Fund," which being exhausted, provision would have to be made to supply the deficiency. The Navy Hospital Fund had a balance in its favour of 123,470 dol. The necessity for the construction of a dry-dock at New York is again earnestly pressed on the attention of the Legislature, the two docks at Norfolk and Boston being declared to be entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the service. Two line-of-battle ships were said to be lying at New York, which, from want of a dry dock, could neither be repaired there, nor removed elsewhere for the purpose, without much risk and expense, The formation of a naval academy is also again most earnestly pressed in the report.—Times.

## DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Jan. 12.—The total number of ships that passed the Sound last year was 13,960: this is the greatest number that has yet passed the Sound. The year 1829 was hitherto the most in which the navigation was the most active, the number of ships being 13,488. It is worthy of remark, that in the first half-year of 1838 the number of ships was less by 664 then in the same period of 1837, so that the navigation must have been more brisk in the second half of 1838 than might be inferred from the total amount. In the night of the 7th we had a hurricane from the S. and S. W., with a fall of snow, which continued the whole of the following day. It did no damage in our road, but we fear for the ships which passed on the 6th towards the north. At Elsinore, almost the whole of the bulwark in the harbour was carried away, and the sea rose to an extraordinary height. The Park-house is nearly undermined by the water, and the promenades on the coast nearly impassable. Riden was visited on the 7th and 8th with an inundation as high as that in 1825. The damage is said to be terrible.

The complete emancipation of the Jews in Denmark according to a letter of the 14th ult. from Copenhagen, has been voted by the states of that kingdom, by a majority of 32 to 30.

## FRANCE.

French Armed Steamer.—The Goverment Steamer Veloce, fitted out with Capt. Bechameil's new invention for working the vessel either with sails or steam, which left Rochefort for Mexico, was fallen in with by a Spanish ship, in 40 degrees of north latitude, and 14 of longitude, W. of Paris. Capt. Bechameil took this opportunity of sending home an account of his observations as to her rate of sailing. When under sail, with her top-sails, studding-sails, and royals set, her rate for two days and a half was 11 knots and a half an hour. It had been ascertained that all her canvas, amounting to fifty-four pieces, might be taken in in forty-five minutes, and set again in fifty minutes. All was well on board, and when the Spaniard came up, the Veloce was using her engine only.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

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